DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 396 854 PS 024 395

TITLE	Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.
INSTITUTION	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.
REPORT NO	ISSN-1060-9814
PUB DATE	96
NOTE	345p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: Kids Count Data Book, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Books (010)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Adolescents; Birth Weight; Child Health; *Children; Crime; Delinquency; Demography; Dropout Rate; Dropouts; Early Parenthood; Economically Disadvantaged; Infant Mortality; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; Poverty; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Unemployment; Violence; *Well Being
IDENTIFIERS	Arrests; United States; Working Poor

ABSTRACT

This book provides a national and state-by-state (including the District of Columbia) compilation of benchmarks of the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children in the United States. Ten indicators of children's well-being are taken from government sources: (1) percent low birth-weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate, ages 1-14; (4) teen violent death rate, ages 15-19; (5) teen birth rate, ages 15-17; (6) juvenile violent crime arrest rate, ages 10-17; (7) percent of teens who are high school dropouts, ages 16-19; (8) percent of teens not attending school and not working, ages 16-19; (9) percent of children in poverty; and (10) percent of families with children headed by a single parent. An overview discusses the implications of the increase in percentage of American children in working-poor families and possible actions to reduce or eliminate their risks. A summary and findings section presents overall trends for each indicator. The bulk of the book consists of graphic and numerical presentations of the indicators nationwide and by state. For each state, background information is presented on demographic changes, income and poverty, health and education, and percent of children in working-poor families. Appendices delineate standard scores and national rankings, states in rank order by indicator, multi-year trend data for Kids Count Indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. The document ends with definitions of the Kids Count Indicators, the rationale for their selection, primary contacts for State Kids Count Projects, and a list of organizations disseminating this publication. (KDFB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 396 854

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

PS 022395

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
W. J. Rust
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

1996

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

ISSN 1060-9814

Photography © Lizzie Himmel, 1995
Design: KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc.
Copyright © 1996 Annie E. Casey Foundation

This *KIDS COUNT Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau under the direction of Dr. Carol De Vita. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the Population Reference Bureau, who worked tirelessly assembling, organizing, checking, and rechecking the figures shown here.

A special thanks goes to Robert McIntyre and his staff in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for providing tabulations of the Current Population Survey microdata files from 1984 through 1994.

We also want to thank Dr. Harry Rosenberg and Arthur Horn of the Division of Vital Statistics within the National Center for Health Statistics for providing special tabulations of 1993 mortality data.

We also owe a special thanks to Martye T. Scobee of the Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville and to Dr. Paul Voss as well as Robin Blakely and Roger Hammer at the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin—Madison for providing data on children in working-poor families by processing U.S. Census Bureau data files.

Special thanks are also due Samuel Shelton, Jeffrey Fabian, and Scott Rier of KINETIK Communication Graphics, Inc., who were responsible for the design of the book, and Podesta Associates for providing assistance in the promotion and dissemination of the *Data Book*.

Finally, we would like to thank the state KIDS COUNT projects listed on pages 163 to 167 and the dissemination partners listed on page 168 for helping to get the *Data Book* into the hands of national, state, and local leaders across the country.

Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

Table of Contents

4	**Overview**
12	**Summary and Findings**
19	**National Profiles**
20	United States Profile
22	National Indicator Maps
33	**State Profiles**
34	Profiles in alphabetical order for 50 states and the District of Columbia
136	**Appendices**
137	Appendix 1: KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings
138	Appendix 2: States in Rank Order by Indicator
142	Appendix 3: Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators
156	Appendix 4: Multi-Year National Composite Ranks
157	**Definitions and Data Sources**
162	Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators
163	**Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects**
168	**Dissemination Partners**

overview

Child Poverty and the Working Poor

Although many factors put children at risk, nothing predicts bad outcomes for a kid more powerfully than growing up poor. Study after disheartening study confirm the links between living in poverty and suffering a host of lousy developmental, educational, and adult outcomes. Poor children are more likely to be sick and underweight as toddlers; they are less likely to be ready for kindergarten; they are more likely to fall behind as grade-schoolers; they face a much higher prospect of dropping out of high school; they are more likely to become teen parents; they face far greater odds of being either a victim or a perpetrator of crime; and they are far less likely to be economically successful as adults.[1]

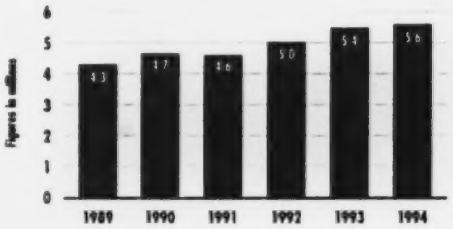
Of course, the most straightforward way to reduce the incidence of these rotten childhood outcomes is to reduce the fraction of our population who start out and grow up in poverty. Unfortunately, the actual trend in America has been heading in precisely the opposite direction. In 1974, 10.2 million American children lived below the poverty line; by 1994, the number had risen to well over 15 million. During the same period, the proportion of all American children classified as poor grew from 15.4 percent to almost 22 percent. Today fully one-quarter of the nation's population under age 6 live in poverty. Taken together, these numbers add up to a U.S. child poverty rate that is among the highest in the developed world—a distinction that threatens not only the future for many of our kids, but also the future competitiveness of our nation in a global economy.

These alarming trends have not gone unnoticed by the American public or its political leaders. Indeed, the problem of child and family poverty has emerged in recent years as a centerpiece issue in most mainstream discussions of social and economic policy in the United States. To a considerable extent, however, these debates have focused on a single dimension of the child poverty problem: namely, the condition of children whose parents are out of the labor force and dependent on public assistance. Appropriately enough, this focus on the non-working, welfare poor has generated a renewed national determination to do more to curb teenage childbearing, to promote job growth, and to accelerate the transitions from welfare to work.

Significant as they are, these policy directions actually respond to only the most obvious part of the growing child poverty crisis. What they overlook is the stunning growth in the number of American children who live in poverty *despite the fact that one or both of their parents worked all year.* In 1994 there were 5.6 million American children who fit this description. This is up from 3.4 million two decades ago. Even more ominously, in the years since 1989, a period of overall strength in the national economy, the number of children in working-poor families has jumped 30 percent. Today more than a third of all America's poor children belong to families where at least one parent works all year.

It is these poor children and their families who are the special focus of this, our seventh annual edition of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book.* We have chosen to highlight these families

Figure 1. Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1994



In 1994 half of the 5.6 million "working-poor kids" lived in married, two-parent households where at least one parent worked all year.

not only because of their status as the so-called "forgotten poor," but also because we believe that addressing the condition of the working poor may be inseparable from the nation's more visible determination to reduce welfare dependency among the non-working poor. The goal of virtually every current welfare reform proposal is to enable AFDC recipients to become more capable of meeting the economic needs of their children through their own labor and earnings. But if we continue to see growing millions of American families who are unable to protect their kids from poverty despite year-round work efforts, it is truly hard to imagine how we will plausibly promote meaningful self-sufficiency for those millions of parents who are not yet even in the labor force.

Who Are the Working Poor?

Many different definitions of the "working poor" have been used by researchers, with the key differences usually turning on either how much time a parent works or the income threshold used to define "poverty." In this *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we are speaking of the 5.6 million children who had at least one parent working 50 or more weeks during the past year, yet failed to accumulate a total household income above the official poverty line.[2] In 1994 the poverty standard for a family of three was $11,821. (See page 157 for more information on the definition of children in working-poor families.)

Of course, the number of children classified as "from working-poor families" would be far higher had we chosen any of the less restrictive definitions of the term preferred by some analysts. If, for example, we had added those families where at least one parent worked more than half the year (but less than a full year), the number of kids categorized as "working poor" in 1994 would have exceeded 7.5 million. Similarly, if we had counted those families with a parent who worked all year but had an income no more than 25 percent above the poverty line, the number of kids counted as "working poor" would have grown to more than 8 million.[3]

It is also worth noting that the increasing numbers of working-poor families do not fit many of our broader demographic generalizations about family poverty in the United States. For example, one might be tempted to conclude that the rise in early childbearing is a major contributor to the increase in the total number of working-poor families. Surprisingly, however, only 14 percent of all the children who were in working-poor families in 1994 were born to a teenage mother. In fact, most of the kids in these families were born to women over age 25. Similarly, one might assume that the size of the working-poor population is simply a reflection of the dramatic growth in the nation's number of unmarried, single-parent families. Here, again, the data are illuminating. In 1994 half of the 5.6 million "working-poor kids" lived in married, two-parent households where at least one parent (usually the father) worked all year.

What Accounts for the Growing Number of Working-Poor Families?

No explanation of child poverty in the 1990s

can responsibly discount the significance of America's changing family-formation patterns over the last quarter-century. Unmarried teens who bear children are less likely to enter the labor force, and their children are more likely to begin and spend their childhoods in poverty. Moreover, single-parent households, whenever and however they are formed, are going to command, on average, less income than those families who have two potential earners present.

But having acknowledged the impact on child poverty of these demographic changes, we must also recognize the equally powerful consequences, especially for the working poor, of two comparably profound economic trends: namely, globalization of markets and advances in productive technology. Together, these worldwide changes have dramatically altered the U.S. labor market, replacing growth in manufacturing and historically higher wage craft occupations with expansion in lower paying service-sector employment. At the same time, these forces have served to depress the real dollar value of most lower tier, entry-level wages. In the late 1960s, a young adult working a full-time job at the minimum wage could keep a family of three out of poverty. In 1994 a household head working at a full-time minimum-wage job earned only 70 percent of the income needed to lift a family of three out of poverty.

The implications of these fundamental economic shifts for parenting-age young adults have been aptly summarized by sociologist and demographer Reynolds Farley:[4]

> In the late 1950s, just about a generation ago, a young white man with a high school education, a dedication to hard work, and a strong back could likely find a good blue collar job with a prosperous manufacturing firm, a job with comprehensive fringe benefits, including health insurance for his family and provisions for retirement.... Fast-forward to the late 1980s. A young man graduating from high school with a strong back and a dedication to steady work may find a job, but the odds are not in his favor. And if he is successful, the job will pay a modest wage and may have no fringe benefits.

As Farley's observation suggests, America's changing economic realities have been most consequential for young men and women with limited education. Since the early 1970s, the median real earnings of young men with no schooling beyond high school have fallen 30 percent.[5] Women with no more than a high school diploma have seen their earnings fall almost 20 percent over the same period. And for those with even less education—those who fail to graduate from high school—the changes have been even more devastating. A white high school dropout in 1994 averaged one-third less income than he would have earned in 1972. And the real earnings of black dropouts in 1994 were half what they had averaged two decades earlier.[6]

Given these dramatic changes in the labor market and the persistently high national rates of educational underachievement and non-completion of high school, it should come as no surprise that the ranks of working-poor families in the United States are swelling. Indeed, the connection is unmistakable in the data. Forty percent of parents in working-poor families are high school dropouts. Another 35 percent have no education or specialized training beyond high school. If we consider that research indicates that children's educational achievement and high school completion rates are highly correlated with their mother's educational attainment, it becomes increasingly clear that we may be describing a problem that, left unaddressed, will take on intergenerational dimensions.

What Does It Mean for Children to Grow Up in Working-Poor Families?

Poor children growing up in working households face many of the same risks that poor kids in general confront. Like the children of welfare families, the children of the working poor are less likely to be fully immunized; less likely to enter school ready to learn; and far more likely to experience academic failure and to drop out. As teens, they are more liable to delinquency and pregnancy; if they do graduate, they are less likely to go to college; and, finally, like other poor kids, they face a reduced chance of being economically successful as adults.

Despite these similarities, the circumstances of children in working-poor families are distinguishable, in significant respects, from those of poor kids whose parents do not work. As one might expect, working-poor families tend to have more annual income. In 1994 the median income of working-poor families was about $9,600, this compares to just under $6,700 for the average family on public assistance. Moreover, low-income working families have a greater likelihood of eventually moving out of poverty than do families who have no year-round worker present. Finally, the children in working-poor families have the

Working-poor kids go without health insurance at a much higher rate than any other group of American children.

intangible, but valuable, role model example of an employed parent.

While these advantages are substantial, it is important to observe that children in working-poor families also experience some distinct disadvantages *because of their parents' working status*. Most salient among these is that working-poor kids go without health insurance at a much higher rate than any other group of American children. In 1994, 27 percent of the kids from working-poor families had neither public nor private medical insurance.[7] In many cases, this exposure stems from the fact that their parents' employment does not carry health benefits, yet they are frequently ineligible for Medicaid because they do not receive AFDC. In fact, were it not for recent changes in Medicaid policies aimed at reaching some of these children, the health-care access of kids in working-poor families would be far worse. In 1994 more than two-thirds of the working-poor kids who had some form of medical coverage received it through Medicaid.

Slightly less measurable, but equally important, risk factors faced by the children of the working poor are an insufficiency of parental time and a lack of quality preschool or other appropriate day care. Juggling the responsibilities of work and family is a challenge for Americans at all income levels, but it poses particular difficulties for the working poor and most especially for those low-income single parents who work. For these individuals, the problem of too little time is compounded by their frequent inability to afford adequate child care to compensate for their absence from the home. According to the most recently published U.S. Census Bureau figures, the average working-poor family that pays for its own child-care spends more than a fifth (21 percent) of its limited monthly income on trying to meet this need.[8] This compares to a figure of 7 percent for non-poor families. Even with such sacrifices, studies show that the child care received by most poor children is usually of lower quality and less benefit.[9] In assessing this special burden on working-poor families, it must again be stressed that the situation would be far worse were it not for federally supported Head Start programs along with federal, state, and local subsidies for other forms of child care. Together, these resources currently pay for a significant fraction of the child care and summertime supervision that is necessitated by low-income parents' participation in year-round work.

What Can Be Done to Stem the Ranks of Working-Poor Children and Improve Their Futures?

There are no overnight, low-cost, quick-fix remedies that will eliminate the risks and burdens that now face the 5.6 million American children growing up in working-poor households. Nor are there any easy economic- or social-policy alternatives that will guarantee that future entrants into the labor force will more generally succeed in protecting their children from the risks of growing up poor. Nevertheless, there are things—both long term and short term—that can make a critical difference. They are things we ought to do.

It goes without saying that combating child poverty in America cannot be separated from larger economic policies that effectively encourage competitiveness, investment, growth, productivity, and job creation. Yet, as economic indices in recent years attest, overall growth and even net job expansion do not, by themselves, guarantee that all American families will be able to contribute to national prosperity or garner their share of its benefits.

To approach that goal, we have to complement wise macroeconomic policy with an effective determination to assure that a far higher percentage of the next generation of Americans have the computational, literacy, technical, and learning skills needed to be productive participants in tomorrow's economy. The overwhelming evidence, in this *Data Book* and elsewhere, shows that men and women without these skills will be increasingly unsuccessful in securing the minimum needs of their families.

Education Reform. Foremost among the things we need to insist on is a thoroughgoing reform of public education in America—a reform that reflects a basic reordering of the nation's education priorities. Within states, a new priority has to be given to strengthening those districts that serve the highest concentrations of low-income and at-risk students. Within districts, priority must be given to improving those schools that have been least effective in achieving key learning benchmarks for all their students. And within individual schools, a greater priority has to be placed on engagement and achievement by those students most likely to fall behind and fail.

Over the past decade there has been a lot of encouraging talk about fundamental school reform, but the number of places that have actually acted on their rhetoric remains relatively small. One of the exceptions has been the state of Kentucky. Beginning in 1990, Kentucky made a commitment to expand and equalize its investment in all its districts, including those with the least resources and greatest challenges. At the same time, it began to implement reform provisions that establish higher academic standards *for all students*; that put in place mechanisms to recognize and reward improved district performance; that encourage school-based decision making and greater parental involvement; that enable more professional development for teachers; that increase awareness of and reliance on the latest technology; that restructure early primary education and expand preschool opportunities to assure every student masters the key foundations for later learning; and that establish family resource centers within schools to help address some of the non-academic factors that put some children at special risk of school failure.

The Kentucky education reform effort is clearly a work in progress. As one might expect, it has its critics, and doubtlessly some of the criticism will prove well-founded. Nevertheless, Kentucky's initiative has already made one invaluable contribution: It has set both an example and a standard for the kind of bold, thoughtful, and thorough rethinking of public education that will be required by every state and city if we really want to have schools that will enable more of our children to find a productive and truly self-sufficient place in the economic mainstream of the future.

While improved public education is indispensable to assuring that more young parents in the future can command above-poverty wages, long-term school reform efforts will not immediately address the status of today's working-poor families or the prospects of those who are likely to join their ranks in the next few years. For these families—and especially for their children—we need to take some critical near-term policy steps. At an absolute minimum, we should guarantee that the young parents who take and hold low-wage jobs are not required to expose their kids to unacceptable risks as a consequence of their working.

Child Care. Perhaps the most obvious example here is day care. Working families who must settle for sub-poverty incomes should at least be assured access to decent and affordable preschool, day care, and summer programming for their kids. The failure to expand access to such programs will simply leave more and more working-poor families with a lose-lose choice: They either divert a huge fraction of their modest earnings to child care, or they deny their children the supervision and developmental experiences every kid needs. This is a choice that ultimately benefits no one: not young parents, not the children, not society. Given this, it seems utterly compelling that preserving *and expanding* day care for working-poor families would and should be an uncompromisable priority for any state or local policymaker who wishes to both reward work effort and improve outcomes for at-risk children.

In 1994 the Earned Income Tax Credit lifted 1.7 million children of low-income working parents out of poverty.

Health Insurance. An equally strong case can be made for ensuring that working-poor families have access to decent health care—at least for their children. As it stands now, the working poor are less likely to have coverage for their kids than either welfare recipients or better paid participants in the work force. This circumstance defies justification. In many instances, our current policies have the unmistakable effect of severely penalizing poor, young families who try to live on their earnings rather than on AFDC. Furthermore, the consequence of leaving almost 2 million children of the working poor without affordable access to early, regular, and preventive health care virtually guarantees unnecessary hardships and higher costs in the future.

In the next few years, Congress and the states will be restructuring Medicaid and refining health-care policy. It is hard to imagine any defensible outcome of these changes that does not include a stronger and more comprehensive extension of health insurance to the children of the working poor. Whether the vehicle is expanded eligibility for Medicaid managed care plans, sliding fee scales, or incentives to employers for offering dependent coverage, the result needs to be a health-care environment in which the kids of low-income working families have far more reliable access to essential health care than they do today.

Enhancing the Value of Work. Although bolstering the availability of child care and health care is essential to alleviating the burdens and risks that now threaten too many children of the working poor, it is not, by itself, a sufficient response to the underlying problem. Beyond this measure, we must also find practical, affordable, and fair ways of enhancing the real value of wages earned by working-poor parents. As previously noted, the pay for low-skill jobs in the United States has been declining in real terms for a generation. The day when a full-time minimum-wage worker could support a spouse and a child above the poverty line is long past and not likely to return soon.

Permitting this circumstance to persist unaddressed is bad social policy. When breadwinners, despite their best efforts, are unable to secure enough resources to meaningfully fill that role, a host of undesirable consequences inevitably follow. The basic needs of vulnerable children go unmet. The ties that hold families together are loosened. The dignity of work is compromised. The incentive to enter and remain in the labor force is weakened. The positive example of parental work effort is diluted. And, finally, the aspiration to escape poverty through hard work is undermined.

These negative consequences—the consequences of sub-poverty wage earning—can and should be mitigated. Indeed, there are already a variety of policy and tax approaches aimed at protecting or increasing the value of earnings. Minimum-wage requirements, for example, serve to provide an across-the-board floor on how low wages can fall. Standard tax deductions for children are intended to protect more of the earnings of families with state or federal income tax liability. Certain employer tax credits have the

effect of allowing employers to offer higher wage levels than might otherwise be market-practical. Yet of all the approaches currently available, the most powerful one for assisting working-poor families is clearly the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Enacted in the late 1970s and then expanded in the Reagan, Bush, and Clinton administrations, the EITC provides low-income wage earners with a refundable tax credit that enlarges their net income. The bulk of the program's benefits goes to families with children. The amount of the credit increases with work effort (up to a maximum), and it takes family size into account. For a minimum-wage worker with two children, the EITC currently has the impact of raising his or her effective pay to almost $6 an hour. Perhaps an even better measure of its value is that in 1994 the Earned Income Tax Credit lifted 1.7 million children of low-income working parents out of poverty.

Like most things, the EITC has room for improvement. More needs to be done to minimize the false application for credits by those not eligible. And some researchers have raised reasonable questions about whether workers at the maximum EITC earning level may have an unintended incentive to curtail their work efforts. Nevertheless, the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the EITC vastly outweigh any of its limitations. On balance, the Earned Income Tax Credit has powerfully encouraged and rewarded work. It has improved the living standard and resources available to millions of low-income children. And it has achieved these results without the high cost of universal child tax credits or the economic downsides that are often attributed to significant increases in the minimum wage.

For all these reasons, the EITC deserves to be defended and strengthened. At the federal level, credit increases that would enable more poor families to *work* their way out of poverty would be money well spent. Similarly, states that are committed to encouraging work and improving outcomes for the poor would be wise to follow the example of the seven[iv] states that already have created their own earned income credits to reinforce the impact of the federal program.

Conclusion

Over the past several years, a new resolve has emerged in the United States to reform the way we deal with child poverty. Political leaders across the ideological spectrum have pledged "to end welfare as we know it," to promote "work not welfare," and to "empower families" to better meet their own needs. Given the failure of our current social policies to curb the rising numbers of poor children, these calls for fundamental reform ought to be welcomed and encouraged.

At the same time, it ought to be equally clear that the practicality and morality of any employment-based solution to chronic poverty in the United States must ultimately address a fundamental question: Can we make working really "work" for the millions of disadvantaged young adults we are seeking to empower?

Moreover, can we really find lasting employment for those young adults who are now out of the labor force? Can we assure enough quality child care and enough access to health care so that parental employment does not increase the hardships visited upon poor children? Can we adopt tax policies that will, at a minimum, reward the work of young parents with at least some hope of lifting their children out of poverty?

When we consider the condition of the 5.6 million children who today are being raised by working-poor parents, it becomes clear that these are not rhetorical questions; they are inescapable economic- and social-policy challenges. The truth is, we have the knowledge, resources, and capacity—in the federal government, in the states, and in the private sector—to meet all these challenges. The open question is whether we have the resolve.

If we do not, then all of the advocacy for welfare reform—all of the promises to end the trap of intergenerational dependency—may prove to be not merely empty rhetoric, but downright political demagoguery. But if we do have the resolve to begin turning rhetoric into reality, our nation will have taken an enormous stride toward ensuring that more American families can provide for their children in a manner that sustains both dignity in the present and hope for the future.

Douglas W. Nelson
Executive Director
Annie E. Casey Foundation

At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1993, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change.

The broad array of data we present each year in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the well-being of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, yearly presentation of *KIDS COUNT* data allows us to make incremental improvements year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

While 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a broad range of influences affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons. (For more information about the criteria used to select *KIDS COUNT* indicators, see page 162.)

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, others worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1993, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In order to provide a framework for understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state, including the percent of children in each state living in "working-poor families."

The 10 indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best data available for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. Many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, contain a certain amount of random error. Other measures may fluctuate year to year because they are based on a small number of events. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and those changes over time within states that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may be due to random fluctuations.[1] Furthermore, differences or trends in the well-being of children can be assessed best by using these indicators collectively.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

While most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore the Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Nationally, 288,482 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1993, making up 7.2 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. This represents an increase of 6 percent over the 1985-1993 period. The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues.

First, an increase in low birth-weight babies probably reflects the declining health of many mothers. Second, research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth-weight baby. Using a combination of measures to define adequate prenatal care, only 68 percent of mothers giving birth in 1990 had received adequate prenatal care. Those mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports,[12] more than a third (34 percent) of all Latinos and one-fifth (20 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1994. People in poverty are also less likely to have health insurance.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births that are low weight ranges from a low of 4.9 percent in Alaska to a high of 14.6 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1993, only three states experienced a decrease in the percent of births that were low weight.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty or an unhealthy environment) have a big impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children, per 1,000 live births, who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the infant mortality rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).[13] The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of blacks was 16.5 compared to 6.8 for whites in 1993.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high infant mortality rates in poor neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.[14]

While the Infant Mortality Rate in the United States has been falling steadily over the past few decades, there are 25 countries that have lower infant mortality rates than the United States.[15]

Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 8.4 in 1993. This decline was reflected in every state and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia had the highest Infant Mortality Rate (17.4 per 1,000 live births), while New Hampshire had the lowest rate (5.6 per 1,000 live births).

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14

Once children survive the first year of life, mortality drops sharply. Nonetheless, in 1993, 15,724 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 30 out of every 100,000 children in this age range.

The Child Death Rate (deaths of children ages 1 to 14 years per 100,000 children in this age group) has fallen for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

Nationally, the Child Death Rate fell from 34 (per 100,000) in 1985 to 30 in 1993, which amounts to a 12 percent decline. The Child Death Rate decreased in 41 states, was unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 6 states and the District of Columbia. In 1993 the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 13 in New Hampshire to a high of 57 in the District of Columbia.

A child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19

The Teen Violent Death Rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among 15- to 19-year-olds. Perceptions of increasing violence in our country highlight the implications of this indicator.

Many researchers point to the increased availability of handguns as an important factor in the rise of teen violent deaths. Every two hours in America today a child dies of a gunshot wound. Between 1979 and 1991, there were nearly 40,000 15- to 19-year-olds who died from firearms. Declines in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) were offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. Suicides stayed about the same.

Nationally, the Teen Violent Death Rate was 69 per 100,000 teens in 1993 and increased 10 percent between 1985 and 1993. The Teen Violent Death Rate was down in 21 states and up in 29 states and the District of Columbia. The Teen Violent Death Rate actually rose by more than 50 percent in 2 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia had the highest Teen Violent Death Rate (393) and Hawaii had the lowest (34).

Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the mother. Births to girls under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried and most have not completed high school. A child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.[16] Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have an ever more difficult time finding a stable job that pays a livable wage. Parents who cut short their education to have a child may well end up as part of the working poor.

Children born to teenage mothers, most of whom are unmarried, have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single teenage mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to become dependent on welfare."[17]

Teens who have babies seldom receive adequate support from the fathers of their children. According to Vivian Gadsen, "Many of the fathers of these women's children do not become involved due to their inability to make an adequate financial contribution and subsequent feelings of powerlessness."[18]

While teenage childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. More than half (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s. On average, the father was 3.6 years older than the mother.[19] In one-fifth of the cases, the father was more than 5 years older than the mother. To the extent that teen childbearing prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, they may be missing an important

segment of the people involved in this problem. Furthermore, while data are still scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.[20] To the extent teen births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may not be appropriate.

We are far from having a complete understanding of why teens have children, but research has identified four conditions that are associated with teenage childbearing.[21] Teens most likely to have a child are those (1) from economically disadvantaged families and communities, (2) who are not doing well in school and have low aspirations for their own educational achievement, (3) from dysfunctional families, and (4) with substance abuse and behavioral problems.

The Teen Birth Rate increased nationally from 31 births per 1,000 females in 1985 to 38 in 1993. However, the rate inched downward in the early 1990s. In 1991 the birth rate among 15- to 17-year-olds was 38.7, but it was 37.8 in 1992 and 1993. The birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also has declined during the 1991-1993 period. However, it is important to recognize that "out-of-wedlock" births among teens continue to increase even as the overall Teen Birth Rate has fallen.

The national change in teenage fertility was echoed in nearly every state. Only six states experienced a decrease in the birth rate of young teens between 1985 and 1993: Vermont was down 11 percent; Maine, down 9 percent; New Hampshire, down 6 percent; Oklahoma, down 5 percent; and Utah and Wyoming, each down 4 percent. The rate increased by 62 percent in Rhode Island and by 92 percent in the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions are not always consistent with the empirical evidence.[22]

The Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate reflects the number of arrests per 100,000 youths between the ages of 10 and 17 for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. During 1994, about one-fifth (19.4 percent) of everyone arrested for a violent crime was under age 18.

Nationally, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 506 per 100,000 in 1993. The rate increased in every state but Vermont, and it more than doubled in 18 states.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner-city areas, often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm. Studies show that students from low-income households are much more likely to drop out of school.

Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. Over their lifetime, high school dropouts will earn significantly less than high school graduates and less than half of what college graduates are likely to make during their lifetime.[23] More than a third of adults in working-poor families are high school dropouts.

In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is much higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school. Between 1991 and 1992, 5.4 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 2.0 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.[24]

Ongoing changes in the economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most good-paying jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow.

Nationwide, 9 percent of teens ages 16-19 were dropouts in 1993, a decline of 18 percent since 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in nine states between 1985 and 1993. It was unchanged in seven states. The state with the lowest high school dropout rate was Connecticut (4 percent), and the states with the highest rate were Louisiana and West Virginia (13 percent).

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19

The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period in people's lives. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects a group of young people who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. But even those who have finished high school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. People who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Nationally, between 1985 and 1993, there was a 9 percent decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds neither attending school nor working (from 11 percent in 1985 to 10 percent in 1993). This probably reflects counterbalancing trends. Since the dropout rate is down, more students are in school rather than idle. Among those who are out of school, however, the share who actually found jobs has declined. Between 1985 and 1993, 38 states and the District of Columbia showed improvement on this measure, while 3 states declined. Nine states were unchanged. The state with the highest percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds out of school and out of work was West Virginia (18 percent), and the 3 states with the lowest percentage were Connecticut, Iowa, and Kansas (5 percent).

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is due, in part, to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a large number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.

Between 1985 and 1993, there was no change in the poverty rate of children (21 percent), but this masks countervailing trends taking place in the mid-1980s and early 1990s. The child poverty rate declined in the mid- to late-1980s, but increased in the 1990s. National data[8] show that the poverty rate among children (under age 18) increased from 19.0 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1993 before inching downward to 21.2 percent in 1994.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. Data in Table 1, which shows child poverty rates before and after the effects of government assistance programs in 17 developed countries, indicate that all of the developed countries examined here, except Italy, do more than the United States to lift poor children out of poverty. The gap between U.S. children and children in other developed countries is a product of differences in private sector income, but the gap is greatly accentuated by enormous differences in the role of government.

Based on private income alone, the child poverty rate in the United States (26 percent) is higher than every other country examined here except Ireland and the United Kingdom (30 percent). However, after taking into account public sector assistance programs, the child poverty rate in the United States is well above that of all the other developed nations

Table 1. Child Poverty in 17 Developed Countries Before and After Government Assistance

Country		Before Assistance	After Assistance	Percent of Children Lifted Out of Poverty by Government Assistance*
United States	1991	26%	22%	
Australia	1989	20%	14%	
Canada	1991	23%	14%	
Ireland	1987	30%	12%	
Israel	1986	24%	11%	
United Kingdom	1991	30%	10%	
Italy	1991	12%	10%	
Germany	1989	9%	7%	
France	1984	25%	7%	
Netherlands	1991	14%	6%	
Norway	1991	13%	5%	
Luxembourg	1985	12%	4%	
Belgium	1992	16%	4%	
Denmark	1992	16%	3%	
Switzerland	1982	5%	3%	
Sweden	1992	19%	3%	
Finland	1991	12%	3%	

Source: Rainwater, Lee, and Timothy M. Smeeding. 1995. "Doing Poorly: The Real Income of Americans Children in a Comparative Perspective." *Working Paper No. 127.* Luxembourg Income Study. Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. Syracuse University. Syracuse, New York.

*Based on unrounded data.

examined in the study. The post-assistance child poverty rate in the United States (22 percent) is more than 50 percent higher than the next highest rate (Australia and Canada at 14 percent), and the post-assistance child poverty rate in the United States is more than 7 times that of Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, or Finland.

Government assistance reduces child poverty by 17 percent in the United States. However, in all but 1 of the countries examined here the percentage is higher, and in 11 of the countries more than half of the children in poverty based on pre-assistance income are lifted out of poverty by government assistance. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

This year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* shows a quarter or more of all children were poor in 1993 in eight states and the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, more than a third of all children were poor. The District of Columbia had the highest child poverty rate (37 percent), while New Hampshire and Delaware had the lowest at 11 percent.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing point of concern among policymakers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent topic in the welfare reform debate.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Moreover, public assistance seldom lifts poor children out of poverty. For example, the combination of benefits from AFDC and Food Stamps is less than the poverty line in every state. In addition, relatively few single parents receive the full child support payments to which they are entitled.

Nationally, the share of families headed by a single parent has increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1993. Every state except Oregon recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1993. The share of children living in single-parent families increased by more than 50 percent between 1985 and 1993 in West Virginia and Minnesota. Utah had the lowest percent of families with children headed by a single parent (16 percent) and the District of Columbia had the highest (58 percent).

Endnotes

1. See, for example, Starfield, Barbara, 1992, "Child and Adolescent Health Status Measures," in *Future of Children*, Vol. 2, pp. 25-39; Zill, Nicholas, et al., 1995, *Approaching Kindergarten: A Look at Preschoolers in the United States*, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, NCES 95-280, October; Chafel, Judith A., 1993, *Child Poverty and Public Policy*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, DC, and Sherman, Arloc, 1994, *Wasting America's Future*, The Beacon Press, Boston, MA.

2. Includes families who received child support from a presumably employed absent parent.

3. For a family of three, the income threshold that is 25 percent above the poverty line was $14,776 in 1994.

4. Farley, Reynolds, 1995, *State of the Union: America in the 1990s Volume One: Economic Trends*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, NY, p. x.

5. Mishel, Lawrence, and Jared Bernstein, 1994, *The State of Working America 1994-95*, M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, NY, p. 148.

6. Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, 1994, *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*, p. 17.

7. This figure is derived from analysis of the March 1995 Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Among all other poor children, 18 percent have no health insurance. Among all children, 14 percent lacked health insurance.

8. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, "Who's Minding the Kids?" *Current Population Reports*, Series P70-36, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, p. 23.

9. National Research Council, 1995, *Child Care for Low-Income Families: Summary of Two Workshops*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC.

10. Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

11. For more information about the standard errors associated with the sample data used in the *KIDS COUNT* report, contact Kelvin Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, DC (Phone: 202 [495 1100]).

12. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995, "Health Insurance Coverage: 1994," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-190, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, November.

13. Kiely, John L., 1995, "Poverty and Infant Mortality—United States, 1988," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vol. 44, No. 49, Dec. 15, pp. 922-927.

14. Howell, Embry, Martin, and Paul Vert, 1993, *Pediatrics*, Vol. 91, No. 2, February, pp. 464-469.

15. Population Reference Bureau, 1995, *1995 World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, DC.

16. Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1995, *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1995, State Profiles of Child Well-Being*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD, p. 13.

17. Garfinkel, Irwin, and Sara S. McLanahan, 1986, *Single Mothers and Their Children*, The Urban Institute, Washington, DC, pp. 1-2.

18. Gadsen, Vivian, 1994, "The Absence of Father: Effects on Children's Development and Family Functioning," in Center for the Study of Social Policy and Philadelphia Children's Network, *World Without Work: Causes and Consequences of Black Male Joblessness*, p. 28.

19. Lawlor, David L., and Jacqueline Darroch Forrest, 1995, "How Old Are U.S. Fathers?" *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 27, No. 4, July/August, pp. 159-161.

20. Boyer, Debra, and David Fine, 1992, "Sexual Abuse as a Factor in Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Maltreatment," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 24, No. 1, January/February; Moore, Kristin Anderson, Christine Winquist Nord, and James L. Peterson, 1989, "Nonvoluntary Sexual Activity Among Adolescents," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 21, No. 3, May/June.

21. Moore, Kristin A., Brent C. Miller, Barbara W. Sugland, Donna Roane Morrison, Dana Glei, and Connie Blumenthal, 1995, *Beginning Too Soon: Adolescent Sexual Behavior, Pregnancy, and Parenthood*, Child Trends, Inc., Washington, DC.

22. Jones, Michael A., and Barry Krisberg, 1994, *Images and Reality: Juvenile Crime, Youth Violence, and Public Policy*, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, San Francisco, CA.

23. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-476, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, May, Table D.

24. Unpublished tabulations from the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation.

25. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1995, Materials from the Income and Poverty Press Briefing, October 5.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

national profiles

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	68,018,100	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	23,610,800	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	22,489,500	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	11,238,100	13%
High school age 15-17 years old	10,679,600	6%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	44,972,400	2%
Black	9,759,600	4%
Hispanic	8,549,300	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,248,000	12%
Native American	650,400	3%

Income and Poverty

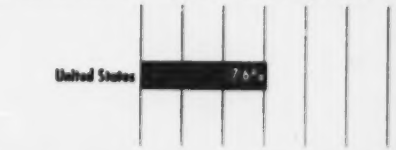
Median income of families with children in 1993	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%

Health and Education

Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%

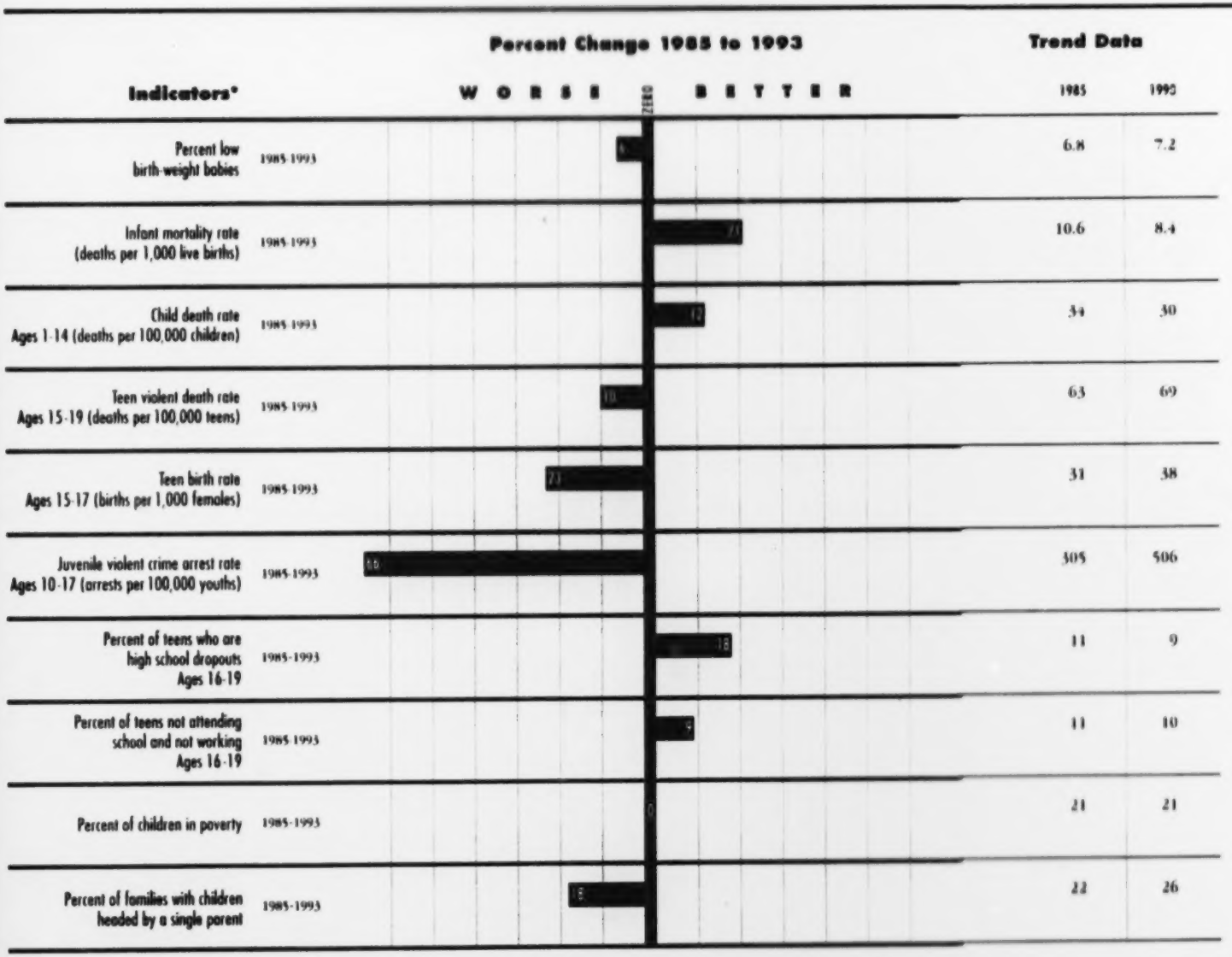
Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



United States Profile

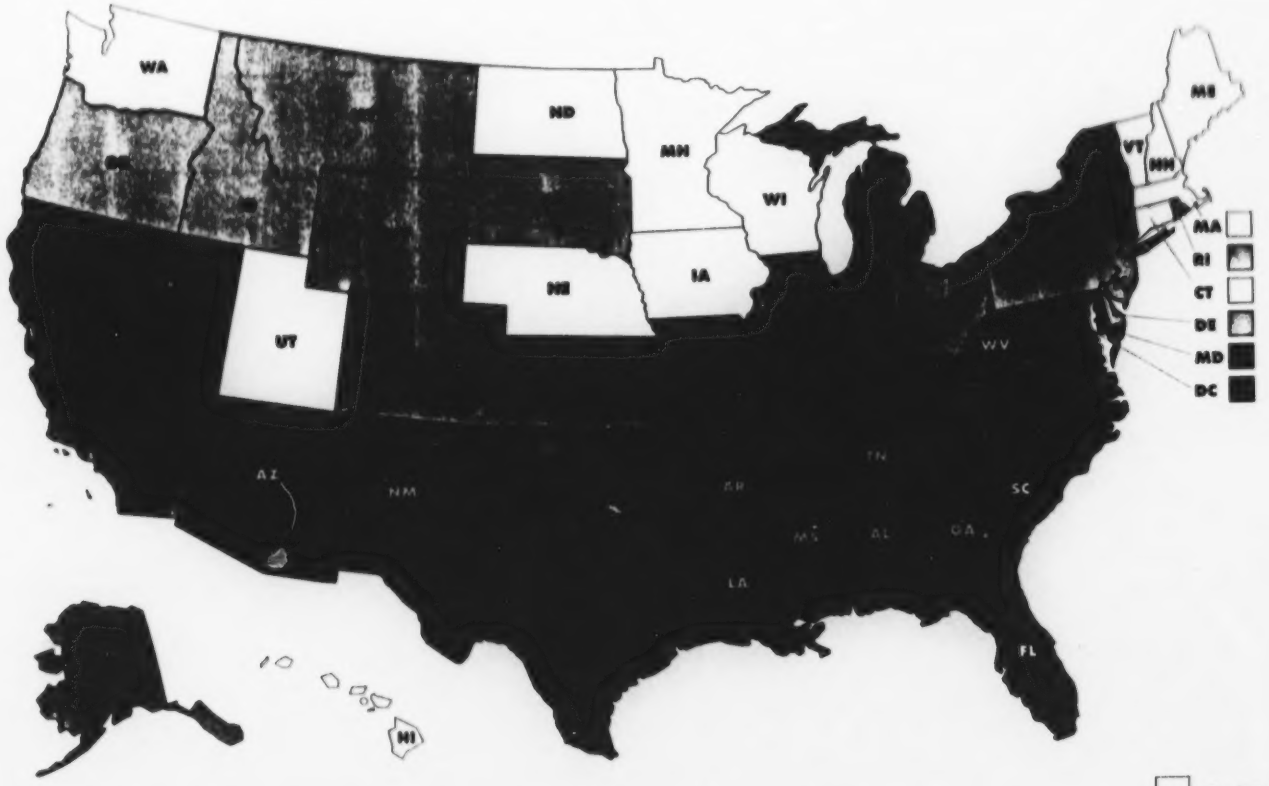
USA



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

National Composite Rank

1996



A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (51). The measures include: percent low birth-weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, teen violent death rate, teen birth rate, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent of teens who are high school dropouts, percent of teens not attending school and not working, percent of children in poverty, and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Rank 1–13

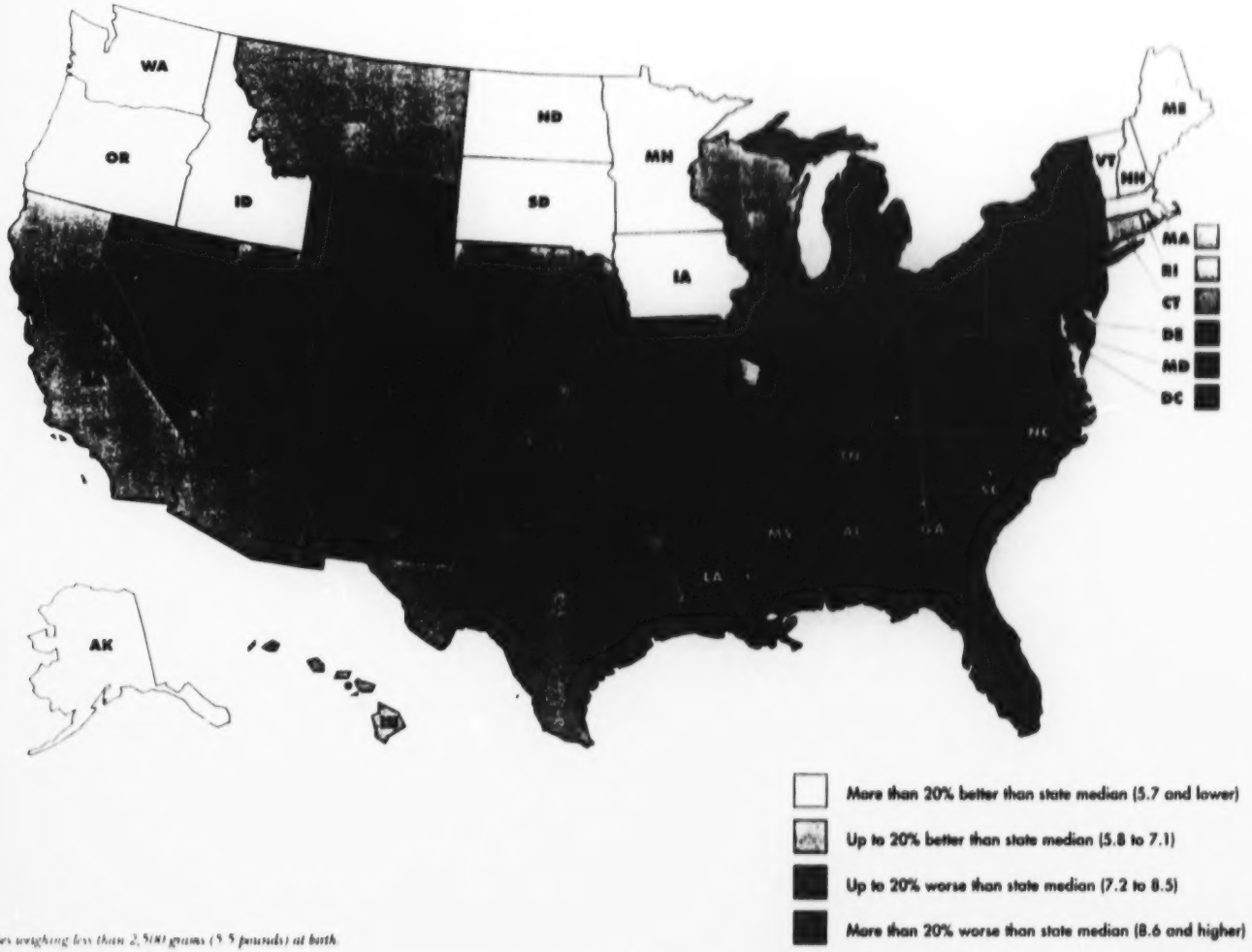
Rank 14–26

Rank 27–39

Rank 40–51

Percent low birth-weight babies*

1993



More than 20% better than state median (5.7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (5.8 to 7.1)

Up to 20% worse than state median (7.2 to 8.5)

More than 20% worse than state median (8.6 and higher)

* *Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.*

Infant mortality rate
(deaths per 1,000 live births)
1993

More than 20% better than state median (6.7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (6.8 to 8.4)

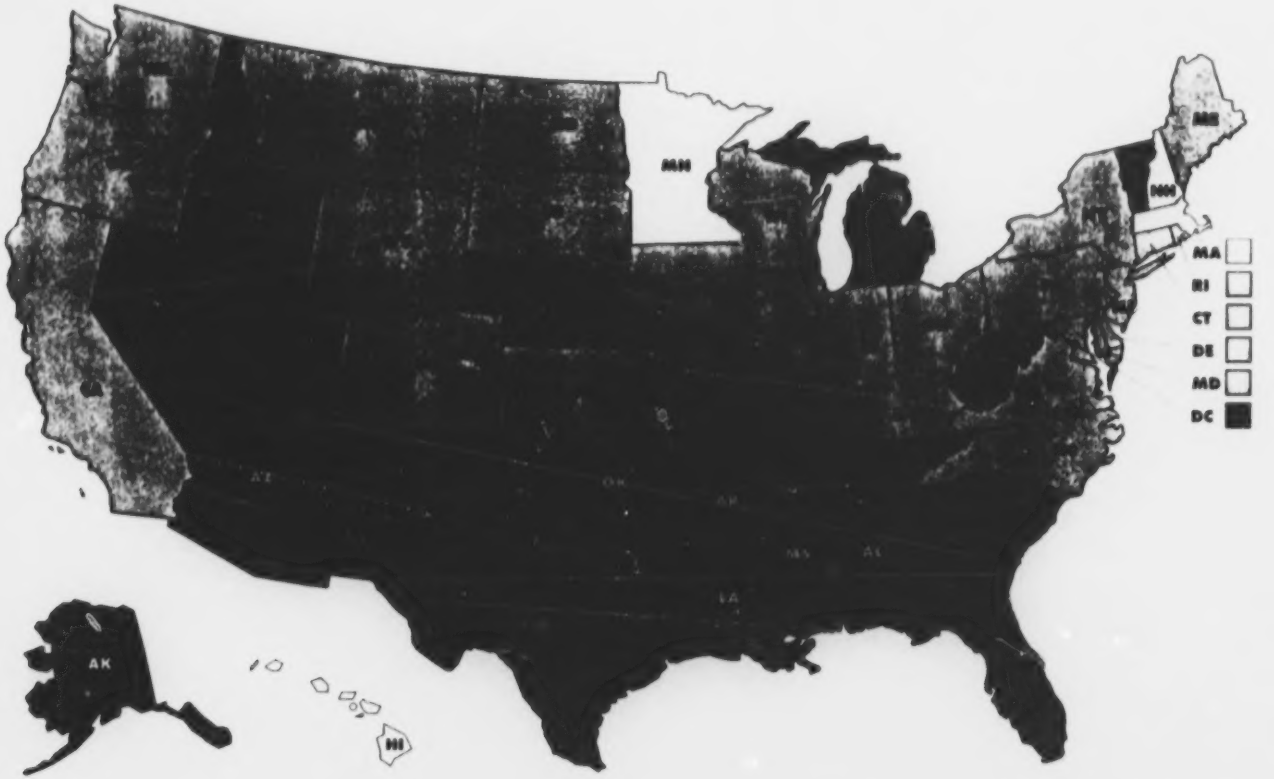
Up to 20% worse than state median (8.5 to 10.1)

More than 20% worse than state median (10.2 and higher)

52

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)
1993



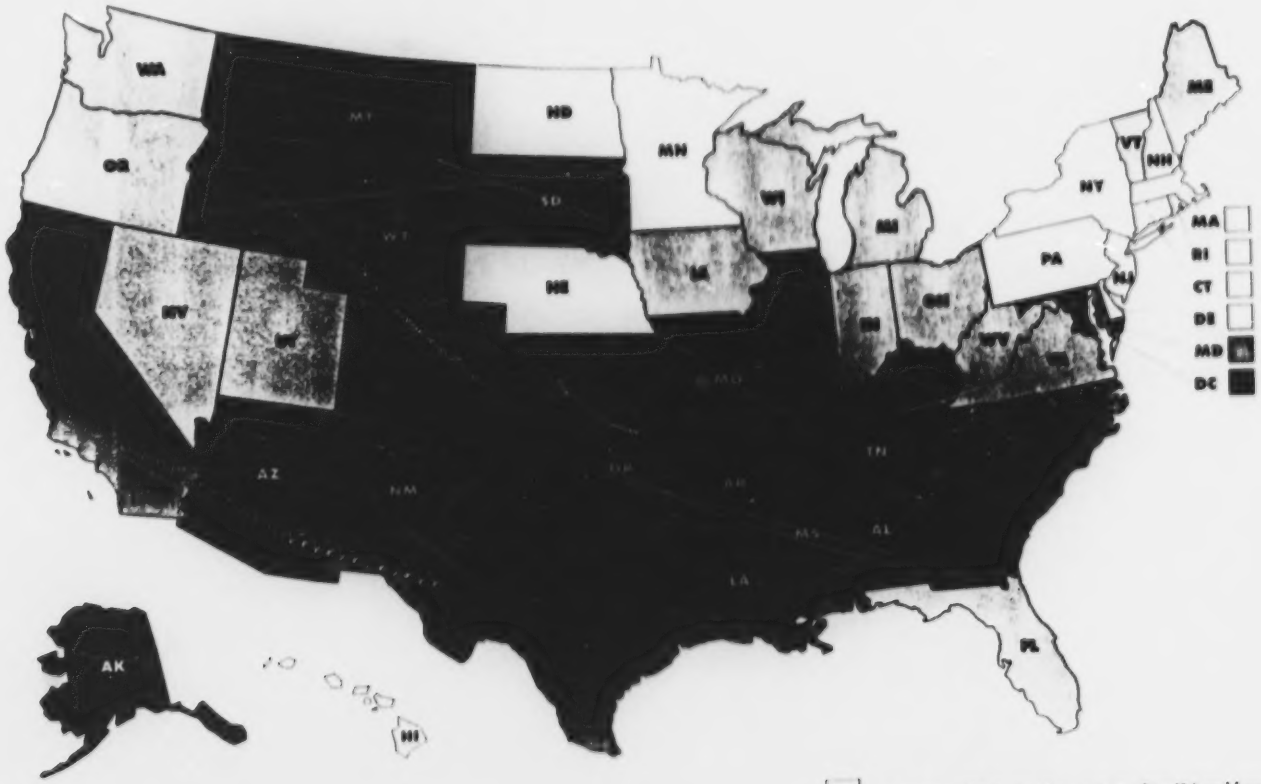
More than 20% better than state median (23 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (24 to 29)

Up to 20% worse than state median (30 to 35)

More than 20% worse than state median (36 and higher)

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)
1993



More than 20% better than state median (54 and lower)
Up to 20% better than state median (55 to 67)
Up to 20% worse than state median (68 to 80)
More than 20% worse than state median (81 and higher)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

56

57

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate
Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)
1993

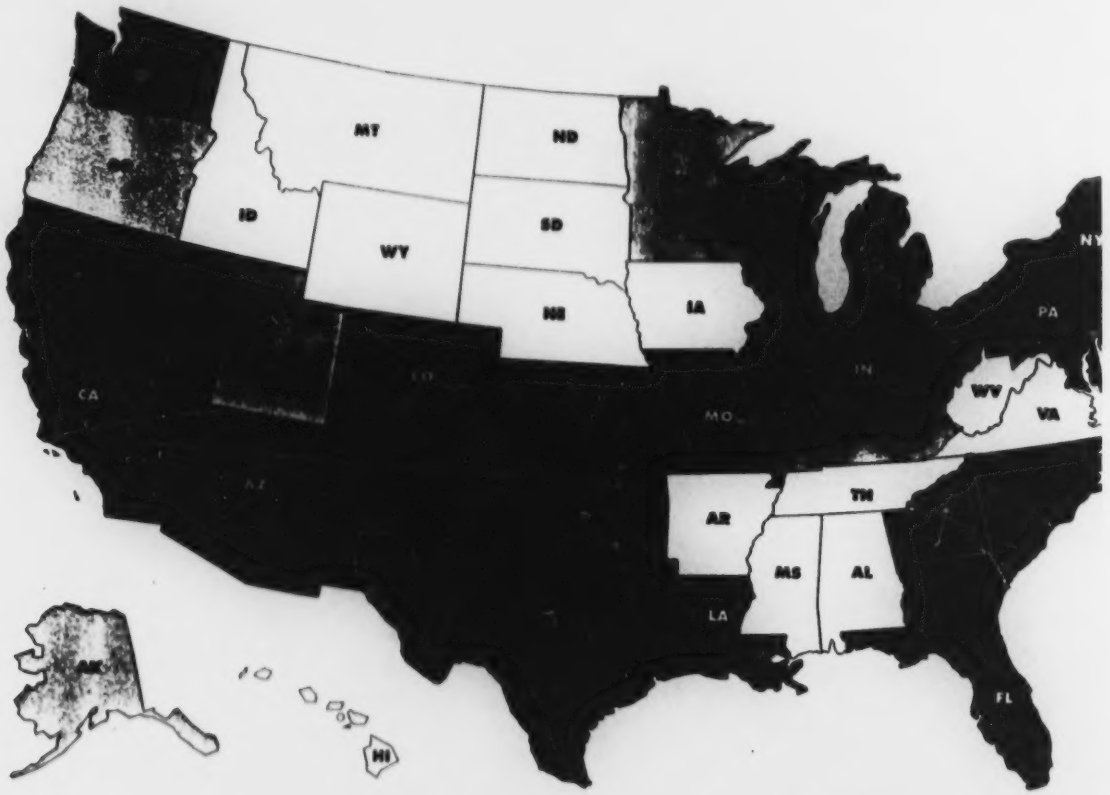
More than 20% better than state median (26 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (27 to 33)

Up to 20% worse than state median (34 to 40)

More than 20% worse than state median (41 and higher)

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)
1993*



* Three-year average of data for 1992 through 1994

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1993*

*Three-year average of data from 1992 through 1994

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1993

More than 20% better than state median (8 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (9 to 10)

Up to 20% worse than state median (11 to 12)

More than 20% worse than state median (13 and higher)

Percent of children in poverty

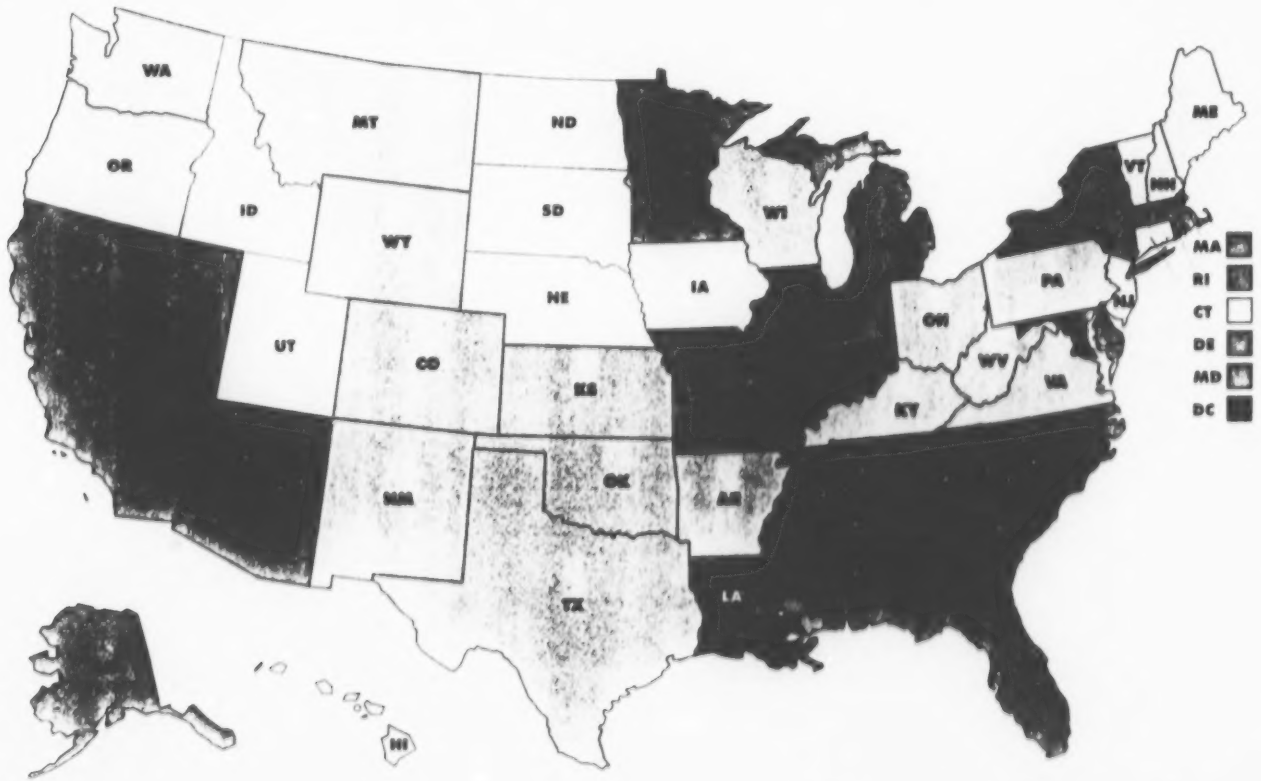
1994*

- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 18)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (19 to 22)
- More than 20% worse than state median (23 and higher)

*Five-year average of data from 1990 through 1994

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1993*



- More than 20% better than state median (20 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (21 to 25)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (26 to 30)
- More than 20% worse than state median (31 and higher)

state profiles

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,079,700	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	360,600	4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	348,800	-2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	185,100	5%
High school age 15-17 years old	185,200	1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	705,000	1%
Black	348,100	1%
Hispanic	8,400	5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,800	11%
Native American	5,100	-9%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$30,000	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	46%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	90%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	75%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	17%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	48%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	55%	41%

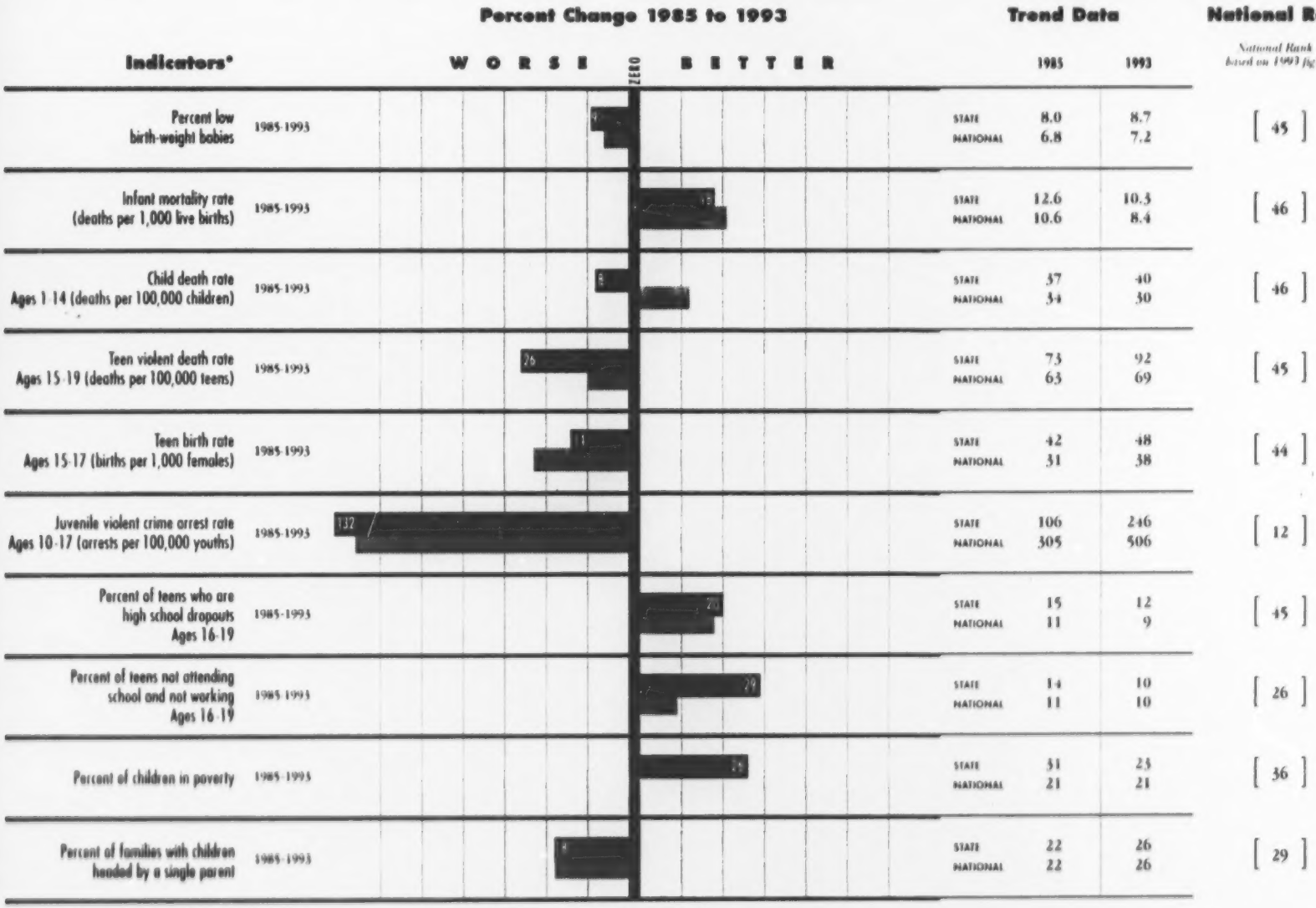
Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [47]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 137

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	191,300	11%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	67,200	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	66,100	11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	30,600	25%
High school age 15-17 years old	27,500	23%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	126,200	7%
Black	8,100	7%
Hispanic	7,500	10%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,900	17%
Native American	37,200	9%

Income and Poverty

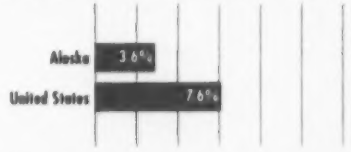
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$41,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	0%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	3%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	89%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	76%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	73%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [27]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	4.9	4.9	[1]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	24	STATE	10.8	8.2	[23]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	18	STATE	56	46	[50]
			NATIONAL	54	50	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	7	STATE	105	98	[47]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	27	STATE	26	33	[24]
			NATIONAL	51	58	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	71	STATE	209	515	[18]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	30	STATE	10	7	[15]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	7	STATE	15	12	[45]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	6	STATE	12	15	[4]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	27	STATE	22	28	[41]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,138,800	15%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	410,000	15%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	375,500	13%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	184,100	23%
High school age 15-17 years old	169,200	14%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	617,500	5%
Black	37,700	6%
Hispanic	290,800	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	16,200	13%
Native American	85,100	7%

Income and Poverty

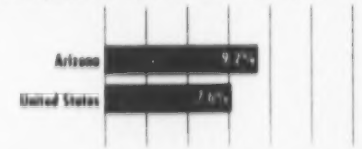
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$32,000	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	86%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	77%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	17%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	48%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	65%	61%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH ND IA ME VT UT NE MN WA WI HI CT MA SD KS WY MT VA NJ OR DE RI PA ID OH CO AK IN NV MI MD OK CA IL MO KY TX NY NC AR AZ NM GA TN WV SC AL FL MS LA DC

Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [41]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	6.2	6.7	[20]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE	9.7	7.6	[18]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE	40	57	[45]
			NATIONAL	34	50	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993		STATE	85	87	[41]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993		STATE	39	50	[46]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993		STATE	280	522	[38]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	17	11	[38]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	11	11	[37]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993		STATE	21	22	[34]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993		STATE	22	26	[29]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	640,400	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	206,800	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	210,700	-1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	112,300	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	110,600	5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	475,100	1%
Black	137,300	0%
Hispanic	8,200	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,300	10%
Native American	3,600	0%

Income and Poverty

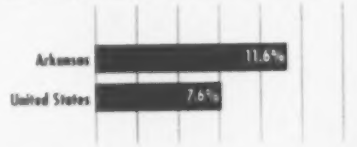
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$28,500	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	8%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	11%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	50%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	81%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	35%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	71%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	19%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	46%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	51%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

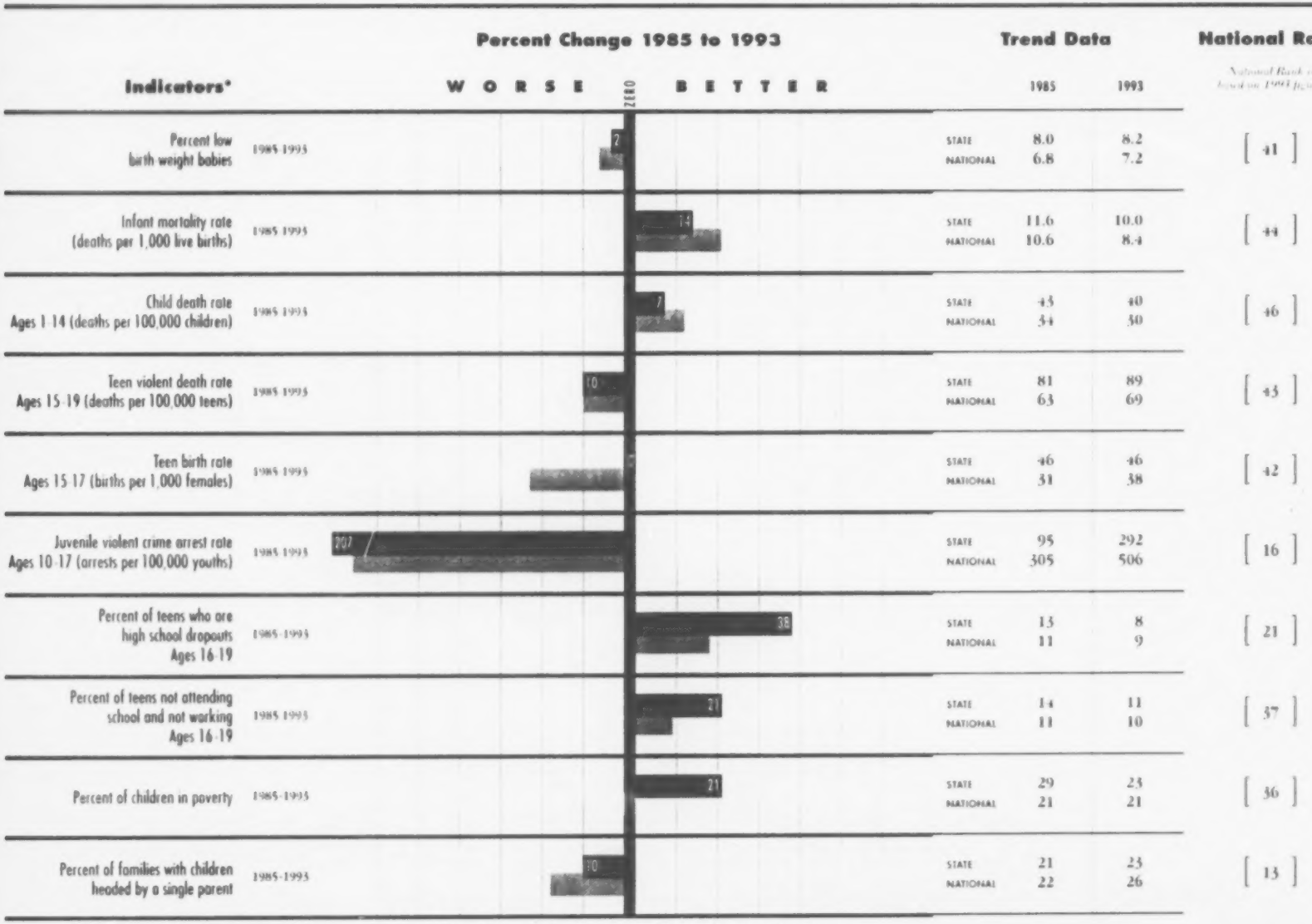
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [40]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	8.0	8.2	[41]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	11.6	10.0	[44]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	43	40	[46]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	81	89	[43]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	46	46	[42]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	95	292	[16]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	8	[21]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	14	11	[37]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	29	23	[36]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	21	23	[13]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	Number	% Change
All children under age 18	8,677,400	11%
Preschool age 0 5 years old	3,547,900	14%
Elementary school age 6 11 years old	2,802,500	9%
Middle school age 12 14 years old	1,319,000	15%
High school age 15 17 years old	1,208,100	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	Number	% Change
White	3,748,300	4%
Black	669,200	6%
Hispanic	3,068,300	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	883,600	14%
Native American	52,600	1%

Income and Poverty

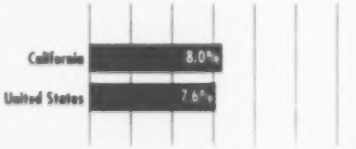
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$36,400	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990 1994	-3%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	7%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	79%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	82%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	25%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	74%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	18%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	56%	61%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	52%	61%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH ND IA ME VT UT NE MN WA WI HI CT MA SD KS WY MT VA NJ OR DE RI PA ID OH CO AK IN NV MI MD OK CA IL MO KY TX NY NC AR AZ NM GA TN WV SC AL FL MS LA DC

California

CA

National Composite Rank [33]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	6.0	6.0	[14]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	28	STATE	9.5	6.8	[7]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	12	STATE	33	29	[23]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	7	STATE	69	74	[31]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	48	STATE	31	46	[42]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	59	STATE	402	641	[46]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	11	11	[38]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	8	STATE	12	11	[37]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	14	STATE	21	24	[40]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	13	STATE	23	26	[29]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 152

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	970,000	12%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	429,200	6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	330,900	11%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	163,400	24%
High school age 15-17 years old	150,600	17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	678,900	5%
Black	42,700	5%
Hispanic	162,600	6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	19,000	10%
Native American	7,200	3%

Income and Poverty

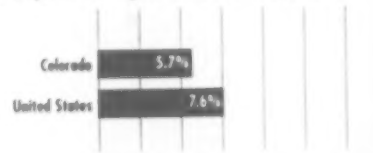
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$39,400	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	7%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	69%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	88%	89%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	39%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	75%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	41%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [26]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	9	STATE	7.7	8.4	[42]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	16	STATE	9.4	7.9	[19]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	13	STATE	32	28	[16]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	11	STATE	66	75	[28]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	30	STATE	27	35	[30]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	72	STATE	305	524	[39]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	25	STATE	8	10	[31]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	20	STATE	10	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	0	STATE	15	15	[12]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	9	STATE	23	25	[24]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 152

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Connecticut

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	788,100	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	279,500	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	266,500	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	124,500	9%
High school age 15-17 years old	117,600	-1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	583,000	1%
Black	83,900	3%
Hispanic	83,600	7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	16,200	11%
Native American	1,400	-7%

Income and Poverty

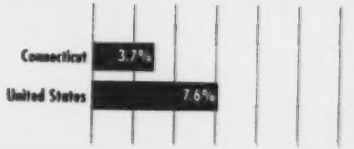
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$47,800	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	1%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	83%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	87%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	33%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	86%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	7%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	32%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	31%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [12]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	6.6	6.9	[23]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	29	STATE	10.0	7.1	[10]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	17	STATE	23	27	[15]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	10	STATE	49	54	[11]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	37	STATE	19	26	[12]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	47	STATE	372	547	[42]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	56	STATE	9	4	[1]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	17	STATE	6	5	[1]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	42	STATE	12	17	[21]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	11	STATE	21	24	[19]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994	Number	% Change
All children under age 18	174,800	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	61,300	3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	58,400	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	28,500	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	26,600	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992	Number	% Change
White	123,900	3%
Black	38,200	8%
Hispanic	6,300	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,900	12%
Native American	500	0%

Income and Poverty

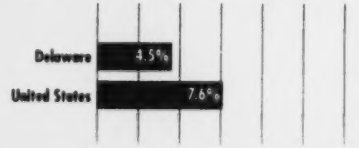
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$38,600	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	35%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	81%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	48%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	44%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [21]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	7.3 6.8	7.8 7.2	[39]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	41	STATE NATIONAL	14.8 10.6	8.8 8.4	[33]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	33	STATE NATIONAL	43 34	28 30	[16]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	6	STATE NATIONAL	50 63	47 69	[7]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	18	STATE NATIONAL	33 31	39 38	[33]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	81	STATE NATIONAL	272 305	383 506	[26]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	30	STATE NATIONAL	10 11	7 9	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	25	STATE NATIONAL	8 11	6 10	[4]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	35	STATE NATIONAL	17 21	11 21	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	17	STATE NATIONAL	23 22	27 26	[39]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	118,500	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	50,000	11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	36,500	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	16,500	-2%
High school age 15-17 years old	15,600	-18%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	14,600	-4%
Black	89,800	-5%
Hispanic	9,200	24%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,200	47%
Native American	200	0%

Income and Poverty

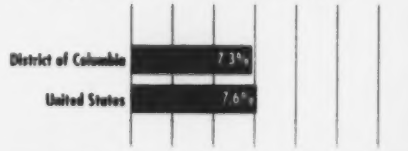
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$24,100	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	10%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	23%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	68%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	87%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	14%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	73%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	18%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	75%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

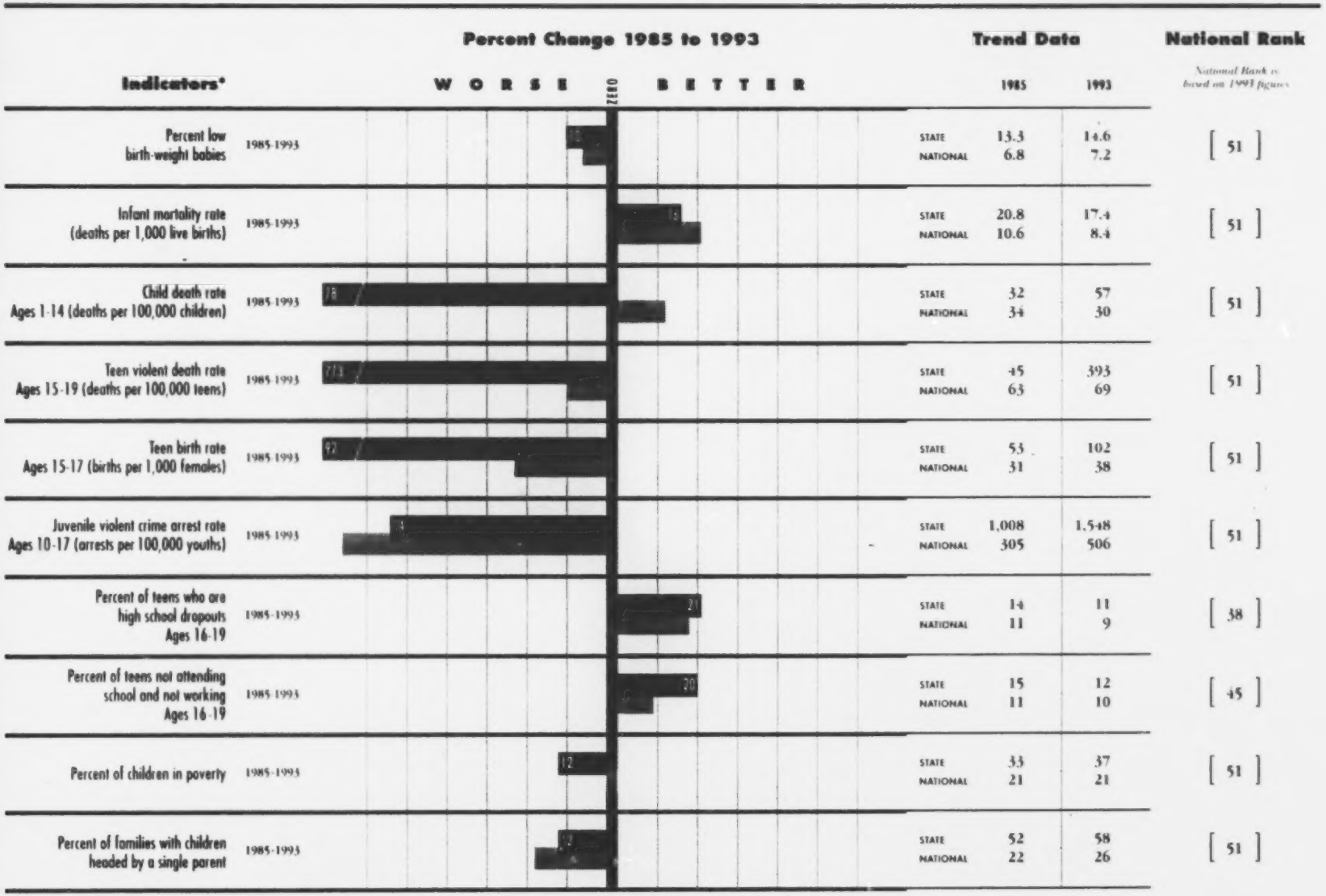


N.A. = Not Available

District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [51]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	13.3	14.6	[51]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	20.8	17.4	[51]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	32	57	[51]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	45	393	[51]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	53	102	[51]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	1,008	1,548	[51]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	14	11	[38]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	15	12	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	33	37	[51]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	52	58	[51]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	3,262,800	13%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,154,000	11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,091,700	15%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	524,700	20%
High school age 15-17 years old	492,400	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,957,700	6%
Black	646,800	8%
Hispanic	444,400	12%
Asian and Pacific Islander	47,300	14%
Native American	8,900	6%

Income and Poverty

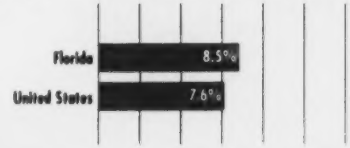
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$31,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	13%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	59%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	28%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	76%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	18%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	50%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	47%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



States in National Composite Rank Order

NH ND IA ME VT UT NE MN WA WI HI CT MA SD KS WY MT VA NJ OR DE RI PA ID OH CO AK IN NV MI MD OK CA IL MO KY TX NY NC AR AZ NM GA TN WV SC AL FL MS LA DC

Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [48]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	7.5	7.5	[33]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	21	STATE	11.3	8.6	[29]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	19	STATE	42	34	[40]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	9	STATE	70	64	[22]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	11	STATE	37	42	[37]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	63	STATE	480	783	[49]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	20	STATE	15	12	[45]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	0	STATE	11	11	[37]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	19	STATE	21	25	[43]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	20	STATE	25	30	[47]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

GA

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,892,300	9%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	657,100	9%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	620,600	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	313,700	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	300,800	7%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,127,900	3%
Black	607,900	5%
Hispanic	37,700	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	26,000	18%
Native American	3,200	0%

Income and Poverty

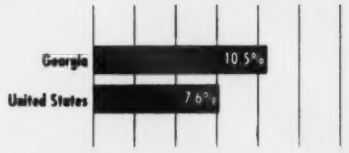
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$33,500	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	12%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	57%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	39%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	79%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	15%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	48%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	45%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [43]

Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	8.1	8.7	[45]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	12.7	10.4	[47]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	37	34	[40]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	72	76	[33]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	44	49	[45]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	145	392	[28]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	14	10	[31]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	25	23	[36]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	25	29	[45]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

HI

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	304,100	8%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	112,500	11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	98,100	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	48,100	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	45,400	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	76,700	-1%
Black	8,100	4%
Hispanic	36,500	16%
Asian and Pacific Islander	170,700	4%
Native American	1,200	9%

Income and Poverty

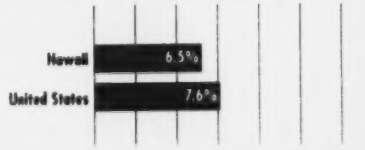
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$44,200	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	97%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	86%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	7%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	54%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	46%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Hawaii

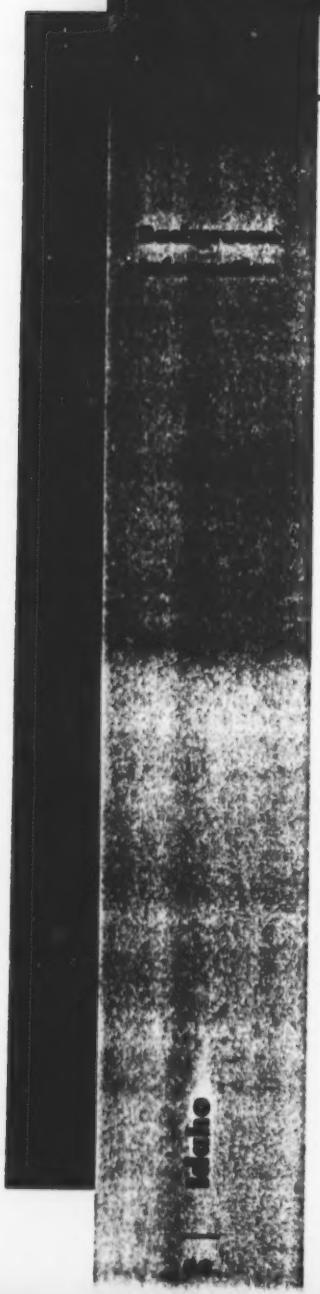
HI

National Composite Rank [11]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	6.5	6.8	[22]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	18	STATE	8.8	7.2	[11]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	15	STATE	26	22	[3]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	26	STATE	46	34	[1]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	30	STATE	23	30	[19]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	35	STATE	189	255	[13]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	5	5	[2]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	9	STATE	11	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	17	STATE	17	15	[12]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	10	STATE	21	23	[13]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.



Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Percent Change 1990-1994	Number	% Change
All children under age 18		339,300	10%
Preschool age 0-5 years old		105,200	7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old		111,800	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old		61,800	18%
High school age 15-17 years old		60,600	26%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Percent Change 1990-1992	Number	% Change
White		291,400	5%
Black		1,200	0%
Hispanic		24,600	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander		3,000	3%
Native American		4,500	0%

Income and Poverty

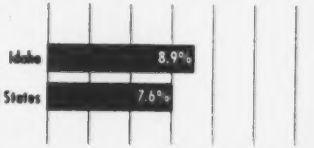
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$33,900	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	60%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	80%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	50%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	64%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	15%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	36%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Idaho

ID

National Composite Rank [24]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1990 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	5.5	5.3	[5]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE	10.4	7.2	[11]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE	35	32	[35]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993		STATE	76	78	[35]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993		STATE	24	29	[17]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993		STATE	214	292	[16]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	11	12	[45]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	10	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993		STATE	21	18	[25]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993		STATE	16	17	[2]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	3,083,300	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,089,900	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,004,500	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	507,200	9%
High school age 15-17 years old	481,700	3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	2,018,500	1%
Black	565,900	3%
Hispanic	356,800	7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	85,100	8%
Native American	4,700	-4%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$38,600	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	11%	9%

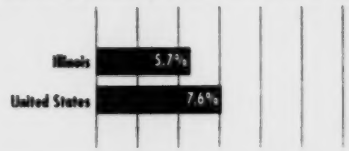
	State	National
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	88%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	28%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	68%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Illinois

IL

National Composite Rank [34]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	13	STATE	7.2	8.1	[40]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	13	STATE	11.7	9.9	[43]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	7	STATE	32	29	[23]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	52	STATE	52	79	[36]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	28	STATE	32	41	[36]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	118	STATE	195	425	[35]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	0	STATE	9	9	[27]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	9	STATE	11	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	5	STATE	22	21	[32]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	13	STATE	23	26	[29]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,473,400	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	488,000	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	482,300	-3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	253,700	6%
High school age 15-17 years old	249,400	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,269,000	0%
Black	145,500	1%
Hispanic	37,800	3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,500	5%
Native American	3,200	-6%

Income and Poverty

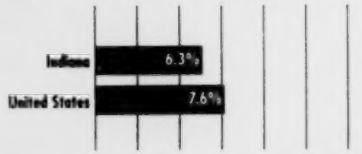
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$31,500	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	9%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	58%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	90%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	42%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	74%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	34%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [28]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← 0% → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	-9	STATE	6.4	7.0	[24]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	16	STATE	10.9	9.2	[37]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	15	STATE	33	28	[16]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	-6	STATE	63	59	[17]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	-10	STATE	31	34	[27]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	-116	STATE	219	474	[37]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	9	STATE	11	10	[31]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	17	STATE	12	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	0	STATE	19	19	[28]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	-23	STATE	22	27	[39]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	729,000	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	226,700	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	243,800	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	132,000	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	126,500	12%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	688,800	1%
Black	18,700	7%
Hispanic	14,600	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	9,600	12%
Native American	2,500	0%

Income and Poverty

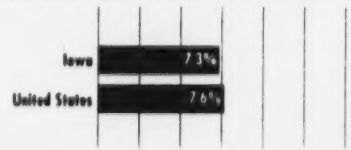
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$36,600	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	67%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	74%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	51%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	81%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	8%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	31%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	26%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [3]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	12	STATE	5.1	5.7	[10]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	27	STATE	9.5	6.9	[9]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	14	STATE	28	24	[5]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	12	STATE	65	57	[15]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	21	STATE	19	23	[6]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	100	STATE	110	220	[10]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	17	STATE	6	5	[2]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	38	STATE	8	5	[1]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	35	STATE	20	13	[4]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	7	STATE	19	20	[5]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

KS

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	690,900	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	223,000	-3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	235,500	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	121,000	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	111,300	14%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	572,500	2%
Black	49,600	4%
Hispanic	38,700	5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,900	10%
Native American	6,400	-3%

Income and Poverty

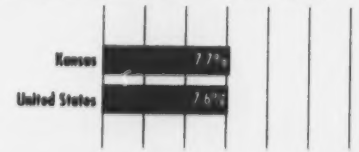
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$36,000	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	69%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	85%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	41%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	82%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

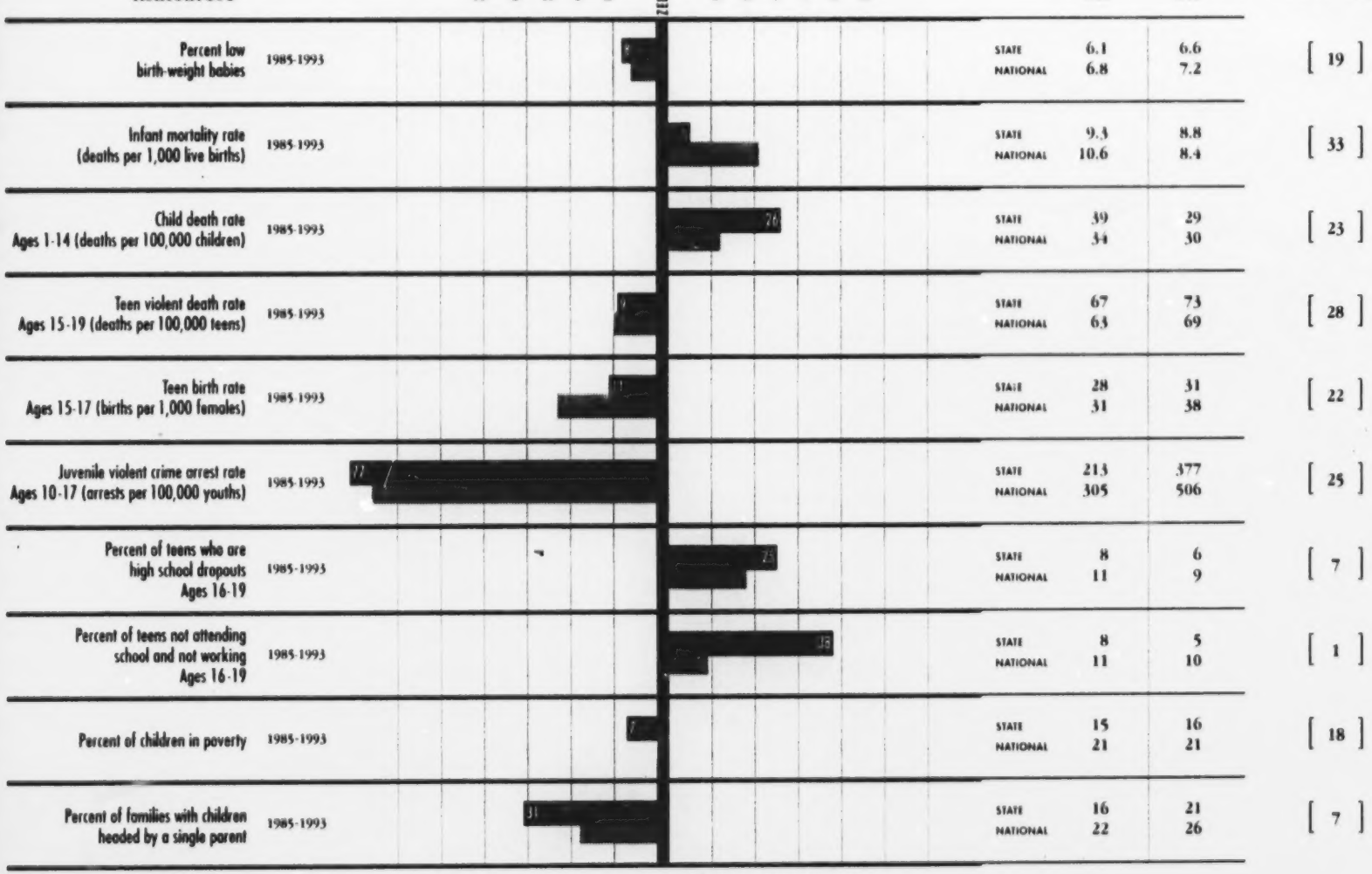


N.A. = Not Available

Kansas

KS

National Composite Rank [15]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.1	6.6	[19]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	9.3	8.8	[33]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	39	29	[23]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	67	73	[28]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	28	31	[22]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	213	377	[25]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	8	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	8	5	[1]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	15	16	[18]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	16	21	[7]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	969,500	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	312,600	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	314,400	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	170,500	5%
High school age 15-17 years old	172,100	6%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	867,100	1%
Black	83,600	1%
Hispanic	7,500	6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5,600	8%
Native American	1,200	-8%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	80%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	13%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	44%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	47%	41%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$29,200	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	16%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	53%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	91%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	40%	32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

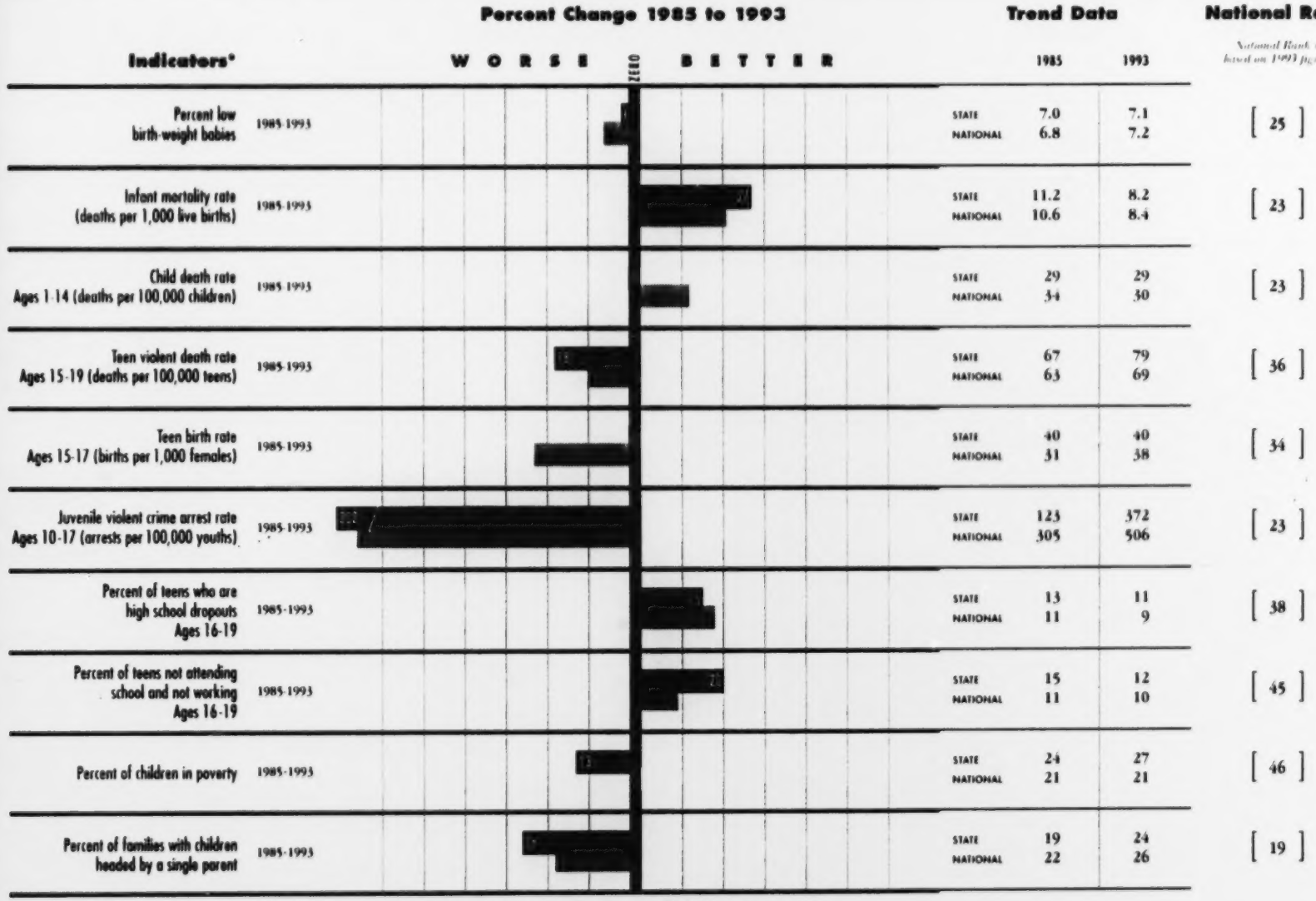
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

The Annie E. Casey Foundati

Kentucky

KY

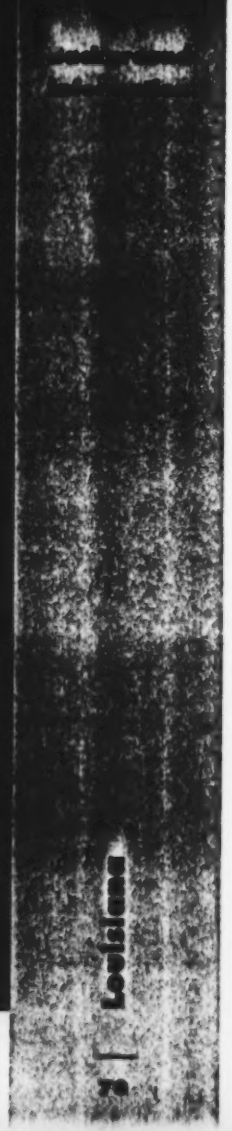
National Composite Rank [36]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	7.0	7.1	[25]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	11.2	8.2	[23]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	29	29	[23]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	67	79	[36]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	40	40	[34]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	123	372	[23]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	11	[38]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	15	12	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	24	27	[46]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	19	24	[19]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,235,200	0%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	404,100	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	408,700	-5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	215,800	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	206,600	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	715,200	-1%
Black	474,300	2%
Hispanic	27,300	1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	14,800	7%
Native American	5,900	-5%

Income and Poverty

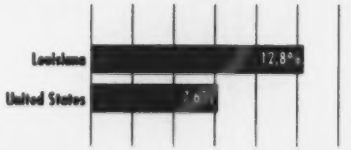
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$28,000	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	9%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	19%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	49%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	92%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	71%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	19%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	60%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	59%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Louisiana

LA

National Composite Rank [50]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	8.7 6.8	9.3 7.2	[48]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	11.9 10.6	10.8 8.4	[49]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	43 34	41 30	[48]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	75 63	113 69	[50]
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	48 31	53 38	[48]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	272 305	563 506	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	15 11	13 9	[50]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	17 11	13 10	[50]
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	28 21	35 21	[50]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993		STATE NATIONAL	25 22	32 26	[50]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	305,700	-1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	94,800	-10%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	106,000	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	53,300	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	51,500	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	296,900	-2%
Black	1,700	6%
Hispanic	2,500	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,400	9%
Native American	2,000	-5%

Income and Poverty

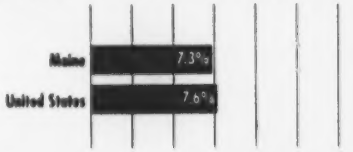
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$33,500	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	7%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	68%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	44%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	82%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	25%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	24%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [4]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	5.1	5.4	[7]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE	9.1	6.8	[7]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE	29	24	[5]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993		STATE	51	63	[20]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993		STATE	22	20	[4]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993		STATE	81	119	[7]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	10	5	[2]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	10	6	[4]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993		STATE	15	19	[28]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993		STATE	18	24	[19]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

MD

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,262,900	8%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	454,600	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	425,000	10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	199,500	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	183,800	5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	773,100	3%
Black	361,000	6%
Hispanic	42,800	17%
Asian and Pacific Islander	42,400	11%
Native American	3,000	-6%

Income and Poverty

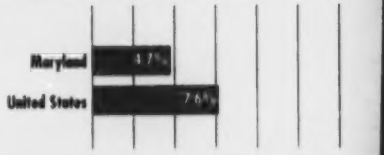
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$43,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	0%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	65%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	79%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	45%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	43%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

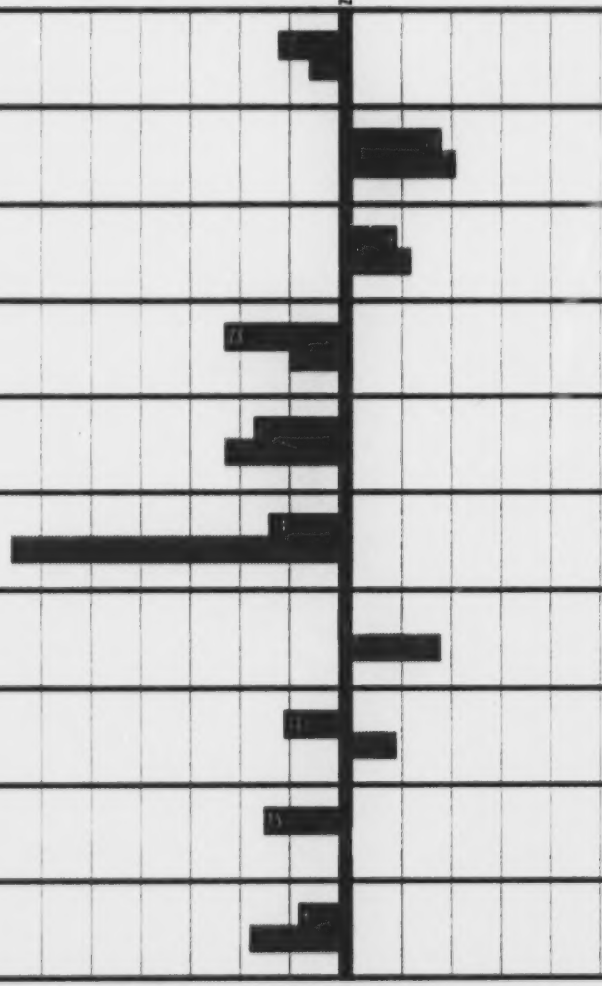
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [31]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	7.6	8.5	[43]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	11.9	9.8	[42]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	32	29	[23]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	56	69	[27]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	29	34	[27]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	596	681	[47]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	8	8	[21]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	9	10	[26]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	13	15	[12]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	24	26	[29]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

155

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,423,800	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	509,300	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	479,400	8%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	224,400	11%
High school age 15-17 years old	210,700	-2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,112,700	-1%
Black	93,600	9%
Hispanic	120,400	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	48,000	17%
Native American	2,900	-3%

Income and Poverty

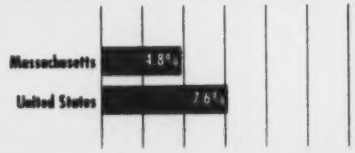
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$45,100	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	76%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	82%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	9%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	31%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	30%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

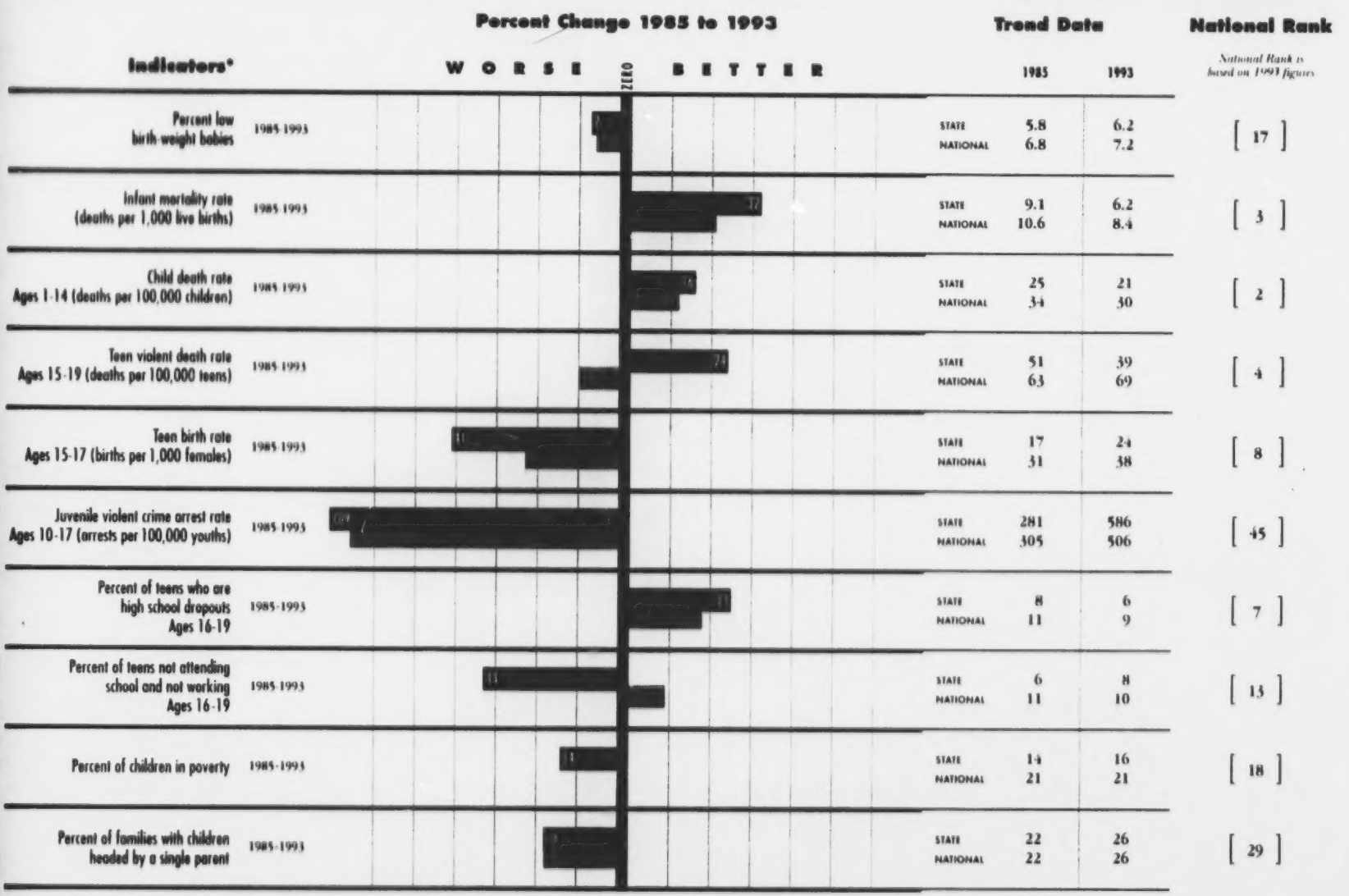
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [13]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	5.8	6.2	[17]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	9.1	6.2	[3]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	25	21	[2]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	51	39	[4]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	17	24	[8]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	281	586	[45]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	8	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	6	8	[13]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	14	16	[18]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	22	26	[29]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

MI

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	2,524,800	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	845,800	-1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	843,800	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	426,500	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	408,700	3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,936,500	1%
Black	428,400	2%
Hispanic	80,600	4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	36,500	7%
Native American	17,100	-3%

Income and Poverty

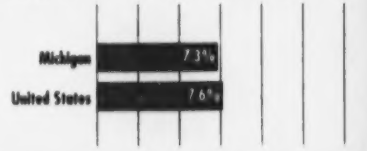
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$37,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	8%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	71%	69%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	87%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	61%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	7%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

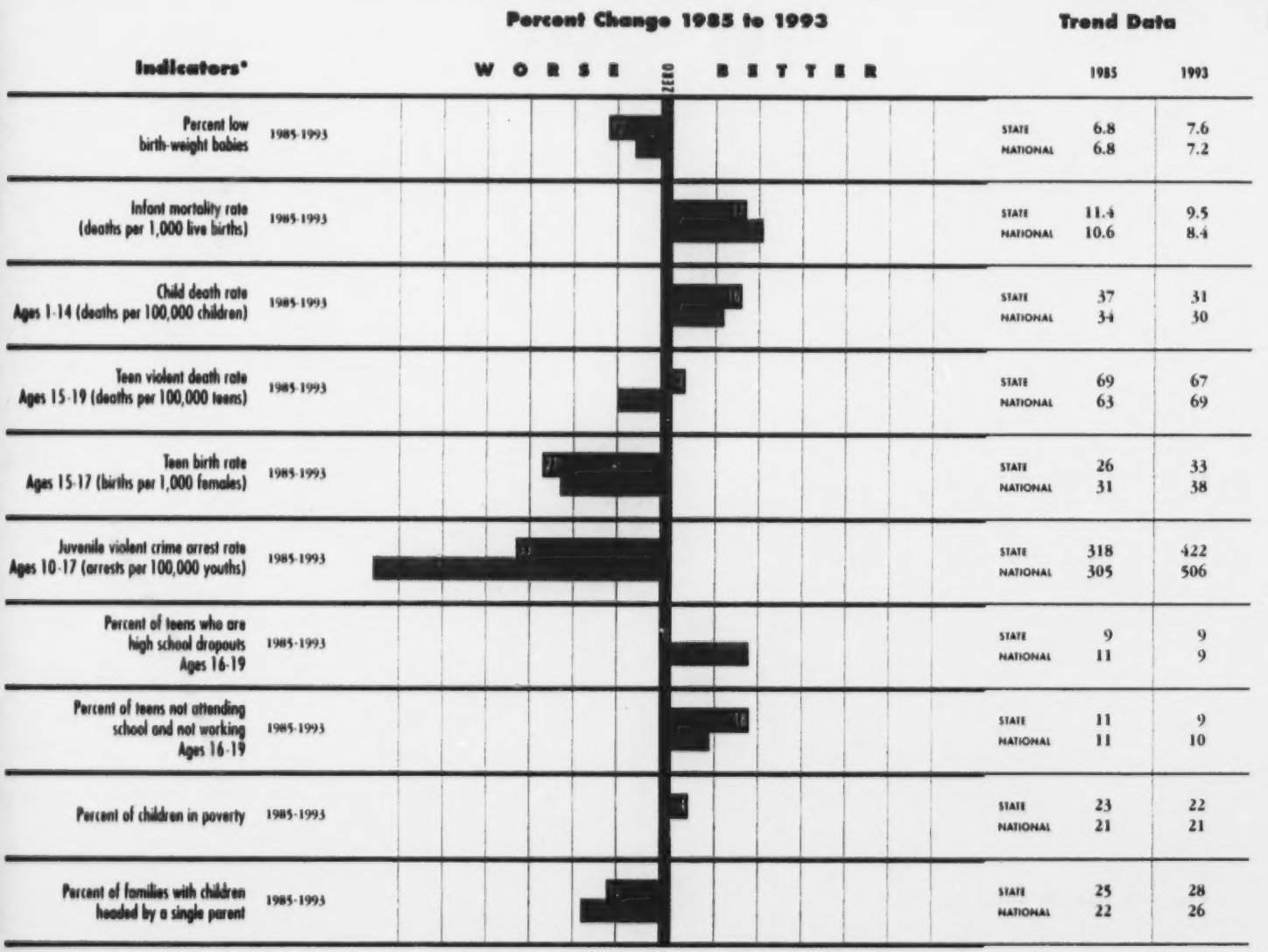
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Michigan

National Composite Rank [30]

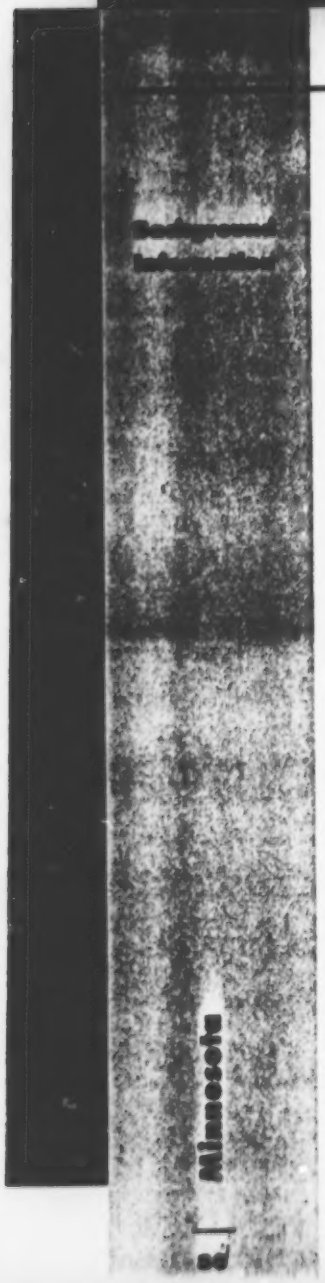


Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.8	7.6	[36]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	11.4	9.5	[40]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	37	31	[31]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	69	67	[24]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	26	33	[24]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	318	422	[34]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	9	9	[27]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	11	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	23	22	[34]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	25	28	[41]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

MN



Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,240,300	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	396,800	-3%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	428,300	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	217,500	21%
High school age 15-17 years old	197,800	15%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,077,300	2%
Black	41,700	14%
Hispanic	25,700	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	39,500	14%
Native American	21,100	7%

Income and Poverty

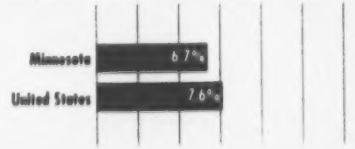
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$49,200	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	74%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	39%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	81%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	6%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	35%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	28%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

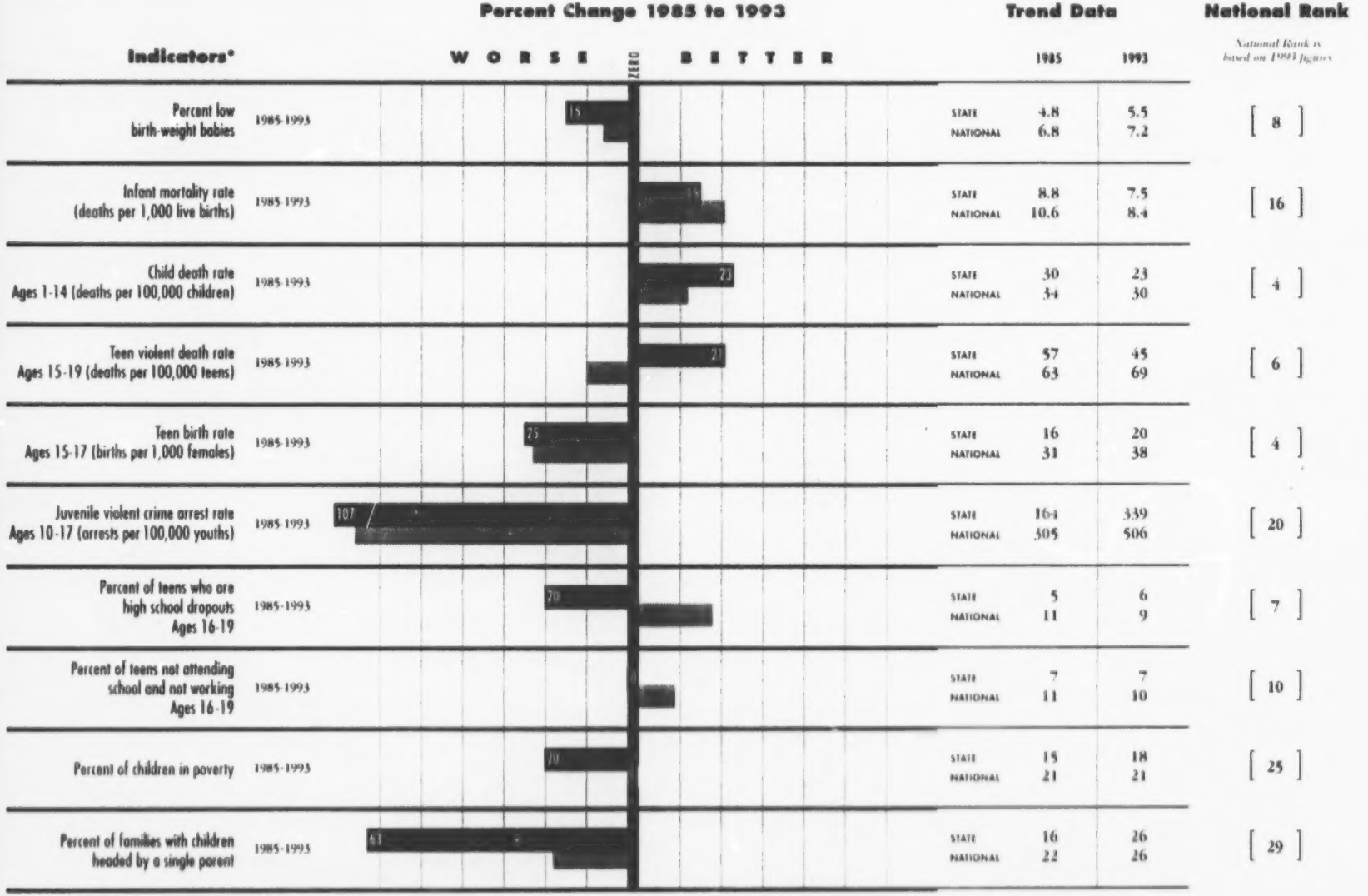
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [8]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	4.8	5.5	[8]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	8.8	7.5	[16]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	30	23	[4]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	57	45	[6]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	16	20	[4]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	164	339	[20]
		NATIONAL	505	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	5	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	7	7	[10]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	15	18	[25]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	16	26	[29]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

MS

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	Number	% Change
All children under age 18	756,000	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	247,300	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	244,100	-5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	133,300	6%
High school age 15-17 years old	131,300	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	Number	% Change
White	396,600	-1%
Black	338,700	0%
Hispanic	5,500	4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,400	5%
Native American	3,200	0%

Income and Poverty

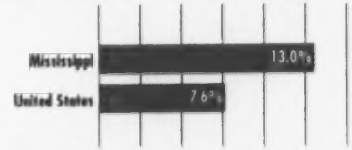
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$25,400	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	12%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	16%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	42%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	91%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	23%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	83%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	17%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	55%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	63%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

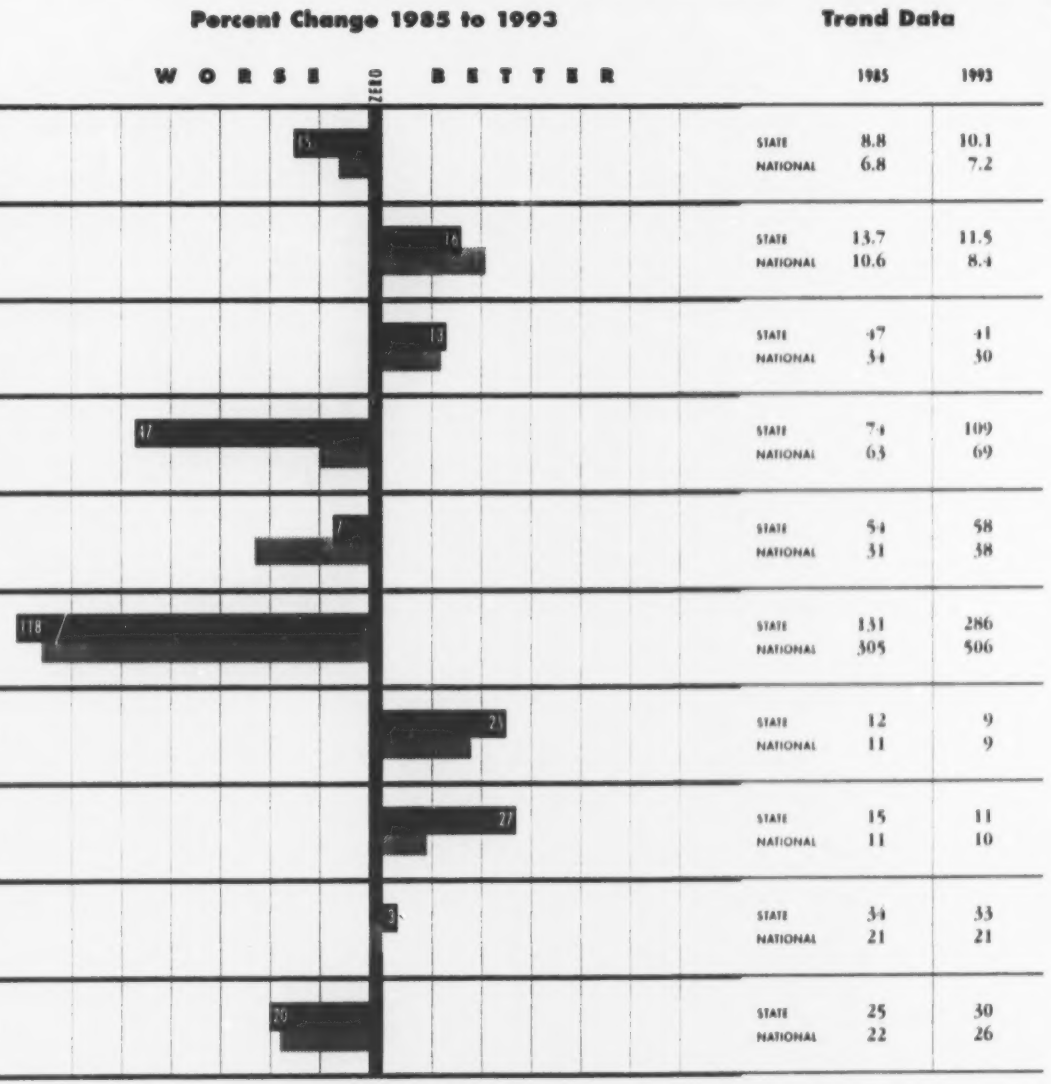
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Mississippi

MS

National Composite Rank [49]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	8.8	10.1	[50]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	13.7	11.5	[50]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	47	41	[48]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	74	109	[49]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	54	58	[50]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	131	286	[15]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	12	9	[27]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	15	11	[37]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	34	33	[49]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	25	30	[47]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,379,100	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	452,700	1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	462,400	2%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	238,800	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	225,200	9%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,122,100	2%
Black	186,600	4%
Hispanic	22,700	6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	13,300	14%
Native American	5,100	-4%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$33,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	9%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	58%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	87%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	27%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	64%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	12%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	38%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	36%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [35]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	6.7	7.5	[33]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE	10.2	8.4	[26]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE	31	32	[35]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	43	STATE	68	97	[46]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	16	STATE	32	37	[32]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	13	STATE	466	535	[41]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	25	STATE	8	10	[31]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	10	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	1	STATE	20	21	[32]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	17	STATE	19	26	[29]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 197

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

MT

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	237,400	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	71,500	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	81,500	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	43,200	18%
High school age 15-17 years old	41,200	19%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	197,700	1%
Black	800	0%
Hispanic	5,500	8%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,500	7%
Native American	20,100	4%

Income and Poverty

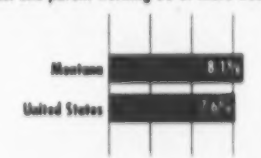
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$31,500	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	8%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	7%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	67%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	72%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	37%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	75%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	31%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 19
(at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

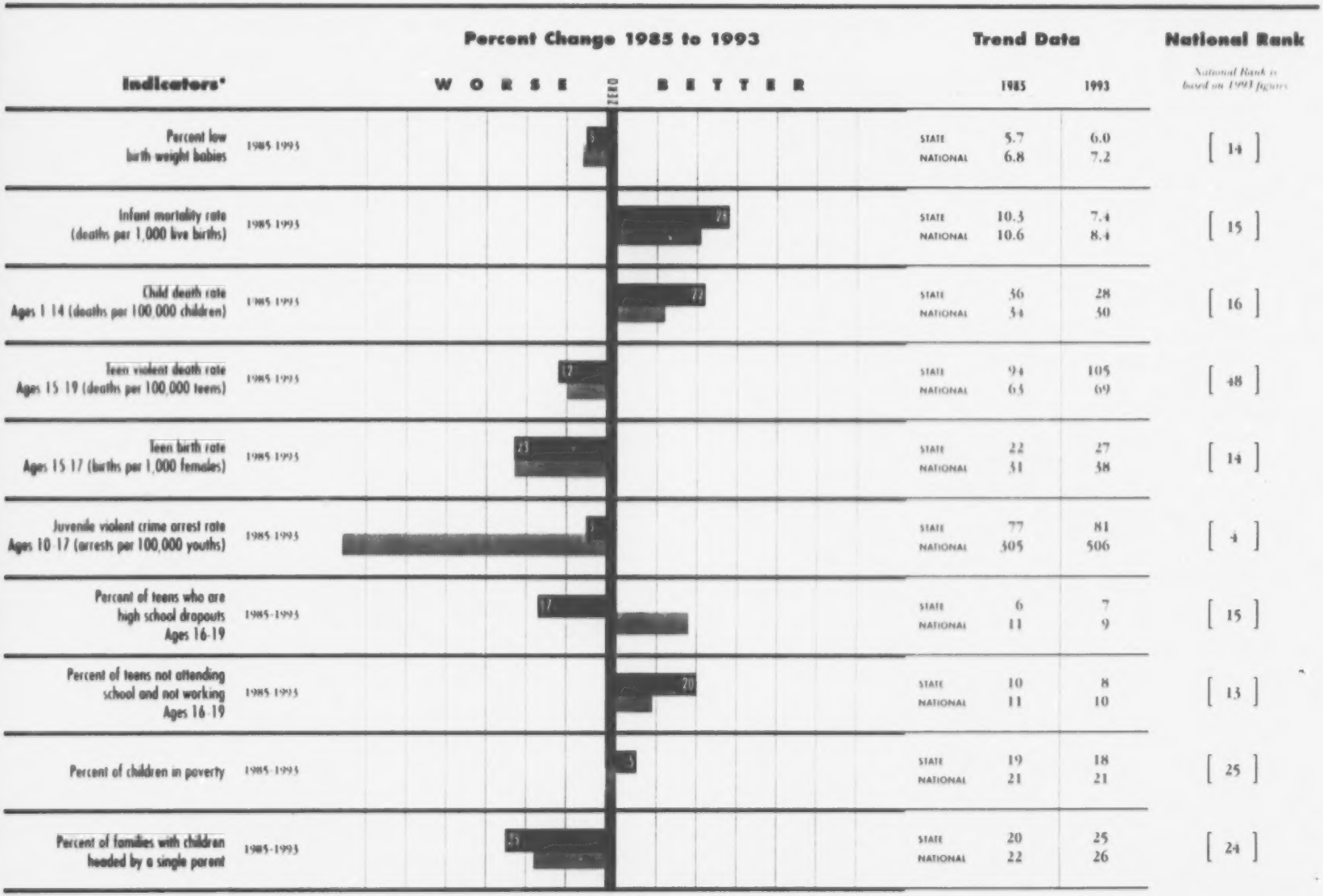


N. A. = Not Available

Montana

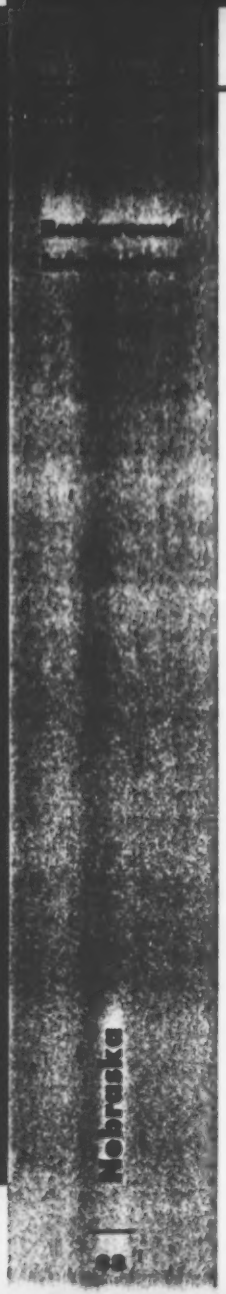
MT

National Composite Rank [17]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.



Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	441,600	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	140,000	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	150,500	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	78,300	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	72,900	11%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	391,100	1%
Black	21,300	2%
Hispanic	16,600	12%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,600	15%
Native American	5,100	4%

Income and Poverty

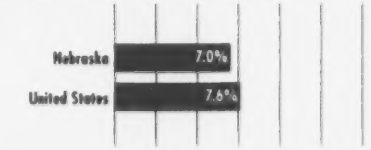
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$37,200	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	67%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	38%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	72%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	8%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	34%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	32%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Nebraska

NE

National Composite Rank [7]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	11	STATE	5.3	5.9	[12]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	5	STATE	9.6	9.1	[36]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	20	STATE	25	30	[30]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	11	STATE	61	54	[11]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	3	STATE	22	23	[6]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	81	STATE	84	152	[8]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	20	STATE	5	6	[7]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	0	STATE	6	6	[4]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	28	STATE	18	15	[4]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	12	STATE	17	19	[3]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	375,700	26%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	136,900	22%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	125,200	26%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	59,500	37%
High school age 15-17 years old	54,200	25%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	240,400	12%
Black	28,900	12%
Hispanic	51,500	21%
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,400	24%
Native American	6,100	13%

Income and Poverty

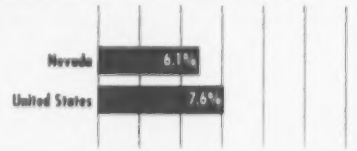
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$37,200	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	67%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	69%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	19%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

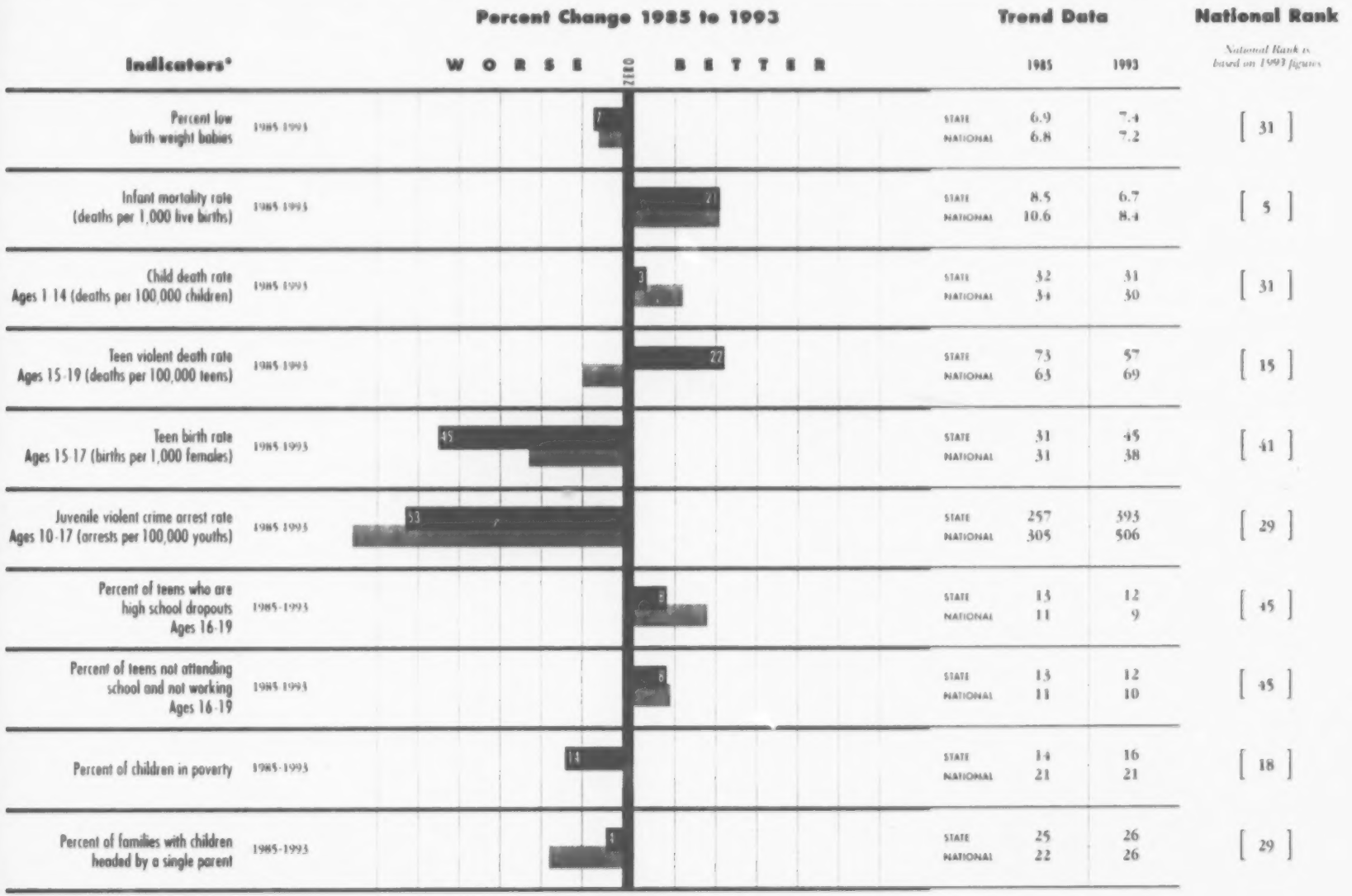


N.A. = Not Available

Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [29]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.9	7.4	[31]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	8.5	6.7	[5]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	32	31	[31]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	73	57	[15]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	31	45	[41]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	257	393	[29]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	12	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	12	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	14	16	[18]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	25	26	[29]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

New Hampshire

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Percent Change 1990-1994	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18		291,600	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old		97,500	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old		101,300	8%
Middle school age 12-14 years old		48,700	18%
High school age 15-17 years old		44,100	5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Percent Change 1990-1992	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White		270,500	0%
Black		1,700	-19%
Hispanic		4,000	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander		2,900	7%
Native American		500	0%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$42,600	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%

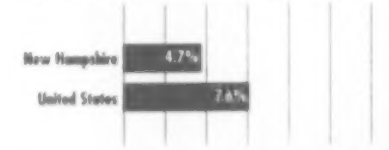
	STATE	NATIONAL
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	73%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	82%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	37%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	83%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	30%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	26%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

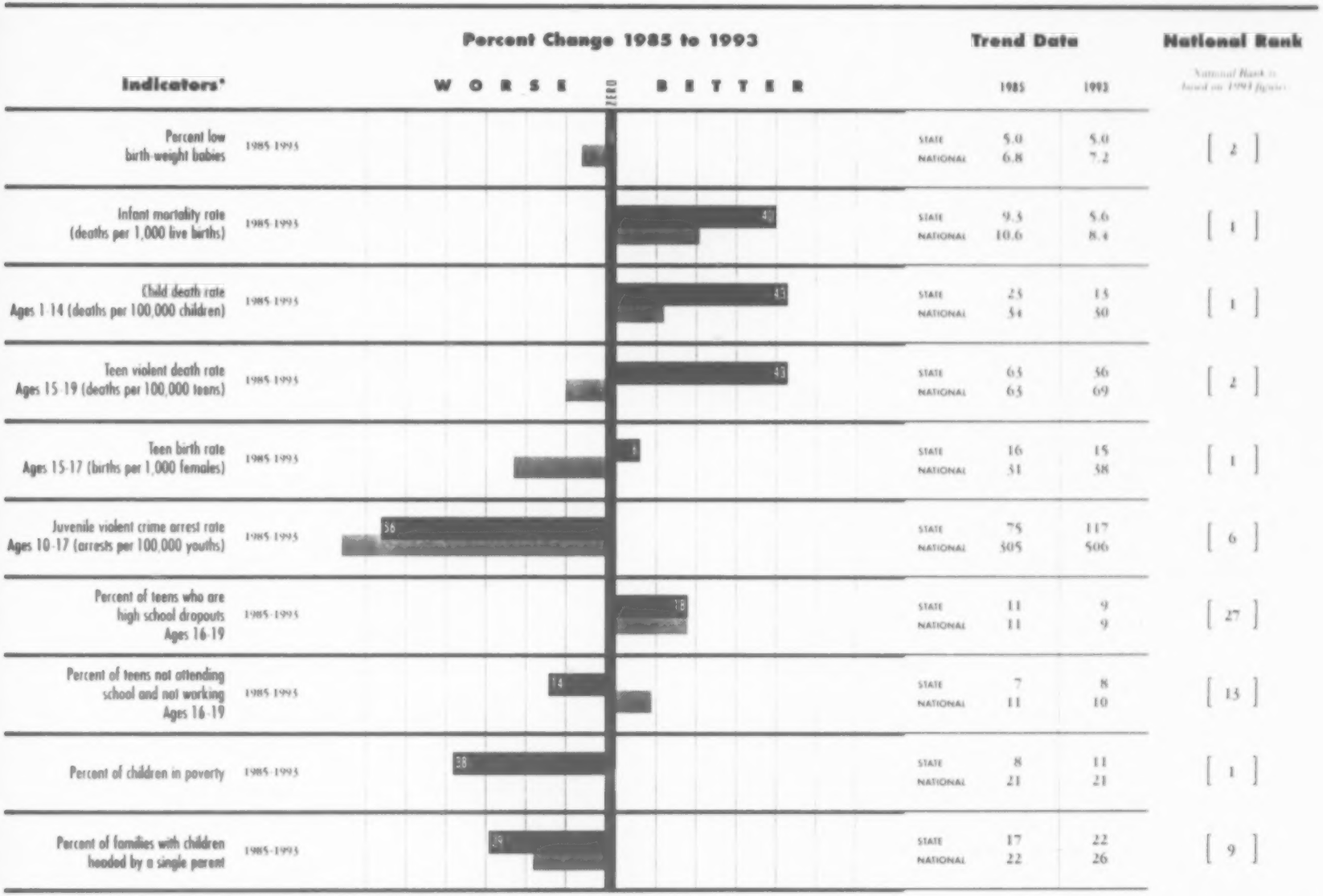
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [1]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

NJ

New Jersey

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	Number	% Change
All children under age 18	1,930,500	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	693,600	7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	634,000	8%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	305,700	8%
High school age 15-17 years old	297,200	1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	Number	% Change
White	1,228,500	1%
Black	300,600	3%
Hispanic	248,600	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	85,900	9%
Native American	3,200	0%

Income and Poverty

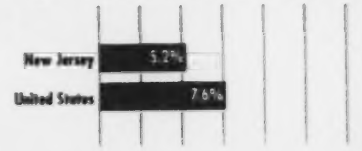
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$49,400	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	8%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	67%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	82%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	71%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	35%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	30%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [19]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	6.8	7.6	[36]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE	10.6	8.3	[25]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE	29	26	[13]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993		STATE	44	40	[5]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993		STATE	21	25	[10]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993		STATE	646	720	[48]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	7	6	[7]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	9	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993		STATE	16	15	[12]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993		STATE	20	23	[13]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	497,300	11%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	166,900	7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	166,800	7%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	84,700	21%
High school age 15-17 years old	78,800	15%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	186,300	4%
Black	9,400	2%
Hispanic	214,400	5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,300	13%
Native American	54,500	5%

Income and Poverty

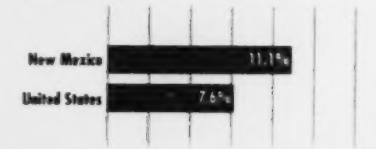
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$30,100	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	12%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	65%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	81%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	28%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	73%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	22%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	51%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	48%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

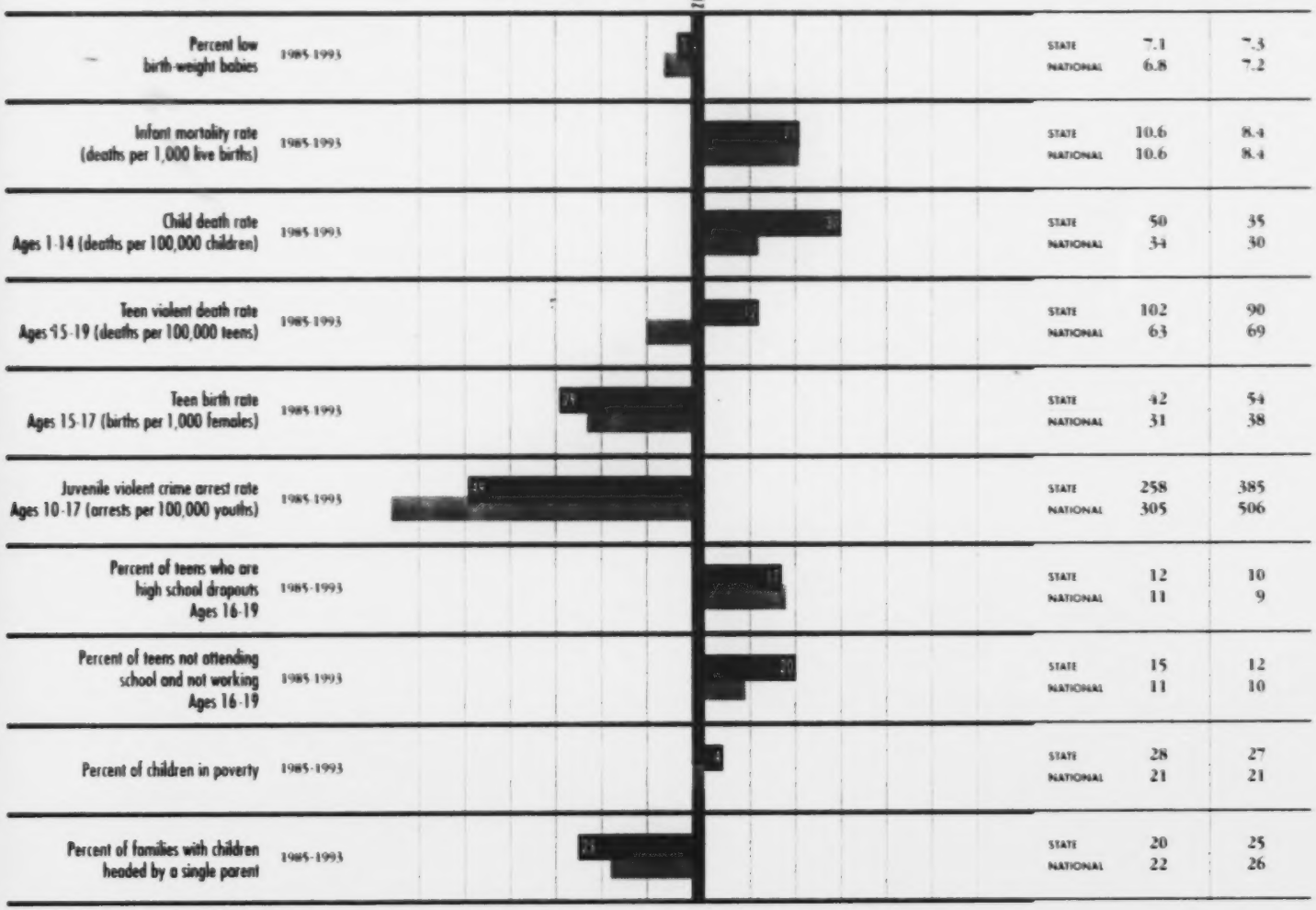
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [42]



Indicators*		Trend Data			National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
			1985	1993	
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	7.1	7.3	[28]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	10.6	8.4	[26]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	50	35	[42]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	102	90	[44]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	42	54	[49]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	258	385	[27]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	12	10	[31]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	15	12	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	28	27	[46]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	20	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

NY

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,511,100	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,647,600	8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,466,400	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	705,600	5%
High school age 15-17 years old	691,500	0%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	2,690,100	1%
Black	774,800	2%
Hispanic	748,600	10%
Asian and Pacific Islander	189,700	12%
Native American	14,500	-4%

Income and Poverty

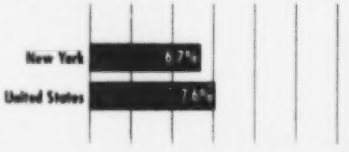
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$36,400	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	11%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	83%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	86%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	25%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	77%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	43%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	7.0	7.7	[38]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE	10.8	8.4	[26]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE	30	28	[16]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993		STATE	45	53	[10]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993		STATE	22	30	[19]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993		STATE	632	1,061	[50]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	9	8	[21]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	10	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993		STATE	23	25	[43]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993		STATE	27	29	[45]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,756,000	9%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	612,100	10%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	575,200	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	286,100	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	282,600	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,135,900	3%
Black	465,300	4%
Hispanic	27,500	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	17,100	14%
Native American	26,500	1%

Income and Poverty

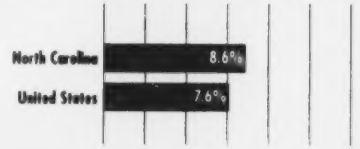
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$32,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	9%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	54%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	83%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	37%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	84%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	13%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	41%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	48%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	9	STATE	7.9	8.6	[44]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	11	STATE	11.8	10.5	[48]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	19	STATE	36	29	[23]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	9	STATE	70	76	[33]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	19	STATE	36	43	[38]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	148	STATE	173	429	[36]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	15	STATE	13	11	[38]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	9	STATE	11	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	5	STATE	21	20	[31]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	24	STATE	21	26	[29]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	171,600	-2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	52,000	-11%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	59,000	-5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	31,200	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	29,300	10%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	154,900	-3%
Black	1,400	8%
Hispanic	2,200	5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,300	30%
Native American	12,200	6%

Income and Poverty

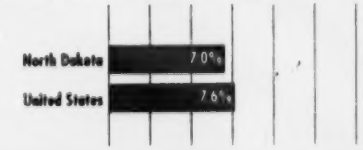
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$36,200	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	8%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	8%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	68%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	78%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	48%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	81%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	7%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	27%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	26%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [2]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	-8	STATE	4.9	5.3	[5]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	7	STATE	8.5	7.9	[19]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	17	STATE	29	24	[5]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	6	STATE	54	51	[9]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	-6	STATE	17	18	[3]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	-38	STATE	52	72	[2]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	0	STATE	5	5	[2]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	0	STATE	6	6	[4]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	6	STATE	16	15	[12]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	-16	STATE	13	19	[3]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,854,200	2%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	943,600	-1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	950,900	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	490,300	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	469,500	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	2,358,300	0%
Black	383,100	4%
Hispanic	53,600	2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	28,000	8%
Native American	4,800	-4%

Income and Poverty

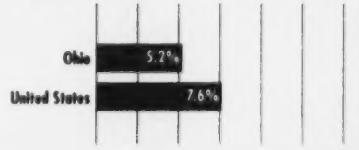
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$37,100	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	63%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	88%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	30%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	73%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	9%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	41%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [25]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	-14	STATE	6.6	7.5	[33]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	11	STATE	10.3	9.2	[37]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	7	STATE	30	28	[16]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	-10	STATE	51	56	[13]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	-21	STATE	29	35	[30]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	-114	STATE	184	393	[29]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	11	STATE	7	6	[7]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	20	STATE	10	8	[13]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	0	STATE	19	19	[28]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	-25	STATE	20	25	[24]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

OK

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	879,900	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	284,800	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	294,700	1%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	155,000	14%
High school age 15-17 years old	145,500	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	635,700	2%
Black	83,200	4%
Hispanic	37,800	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,400	11%
Native American	91,400	0%

Income and Poverty

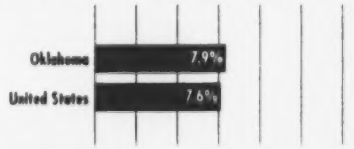
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$29,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	11%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	84%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	35%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	76%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	21%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	38%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	5	STATE	6.4	6.7	[20]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	19	STATE	10.9	8.8	[33]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	13	STATE	42	36	[44]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	9	STATE	79	86	[40]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	3	STATE	42	40	[34]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	109	STATE	165	345	[21]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	8	STATE	11	10	[31]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	17	STATE	12	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	21	STATE	19	23	[36]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	7	STATE	20	23	[13]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	782,500	8%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	252,300	2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	262,900	5%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	136,600	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	130,600	17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	664,700	5%
Black	16,700	5%
Hispanic	49,000	11%
Asian and Pacific Islander	23,300	15%
Native American	12,600	4%

Income and Poverty

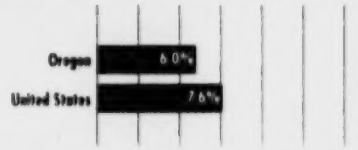
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$35,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	6%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	73%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	82%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	45%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	71%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	12%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



N.A. = Not Available

Oregon

OR

National Composite Rank [20]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	2	STATE	5.1	5.2	[3]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	27	STATE	9.9	7.2	[11]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	0	STATE	29	29	[23]
			NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	18	STATE	73	60	[19]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	30	STATE	23	30	[19]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	48	STATE	234	346	[22]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	11	STATE	9	10	[31]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	9	STATE	11	10	[26]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	17	STATE	18	15	[12]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	0	STATE	23	23	[13]
			NATIONAL	32	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Pennsylvania

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	2,897,600	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	964,600	0%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	976,400	4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	488,400	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	468,200	3%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	2,369,300	0%
Black	330,000	4%
Hispanic	94,200	9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	45,800	11%
Native American	3,400	0%

Income and Poverty

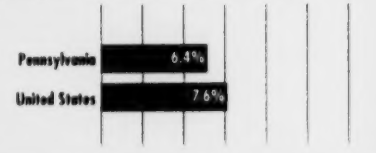
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$39,000	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	8%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	68%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	86%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	39%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	77%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	9%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	39%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	34%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

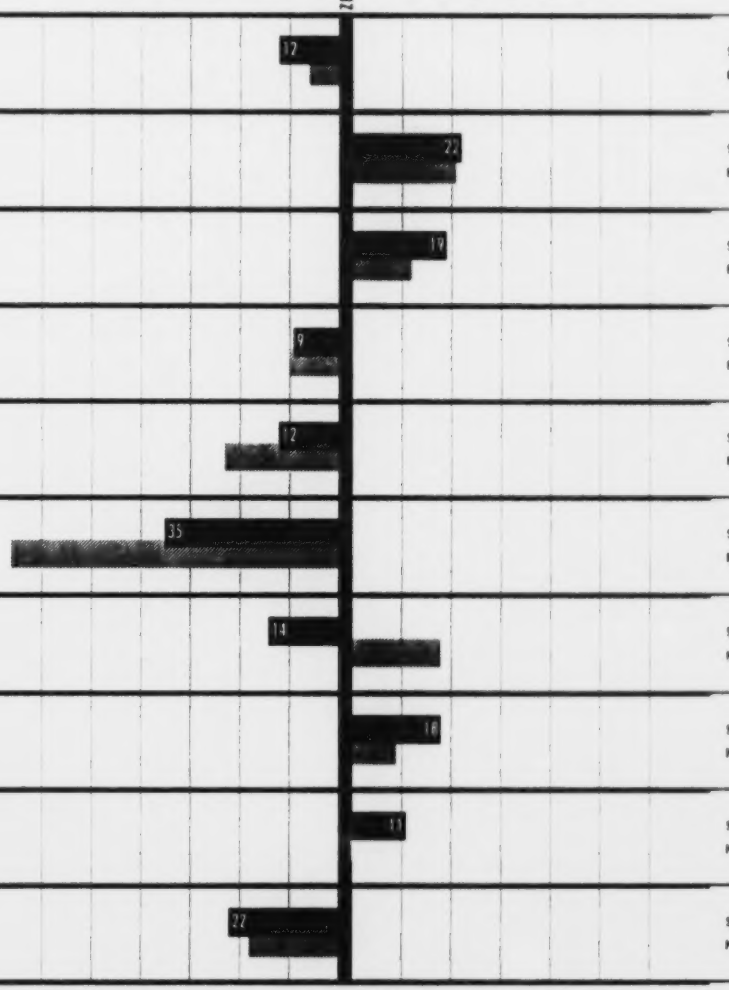
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Pennsylvania

PA

National Composite Rank [23]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.6	7.4	[31]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	11.0	8.6	[29]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	31	25	[11]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	46	50	[8]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	25	28	[16]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	388	524	[39]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	7	8	[21]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	11	9	[22]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	19	17	[21]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	18	22	[9]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Rhode Island

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	239,800	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	85,100	4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	79,700	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	38,700	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	36,200	1%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	193,200	1%
Black	12,800	8%
Hispanic	18,800	15%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,600	6%
Native American	1,200	0%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$36,800	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	6%	9%

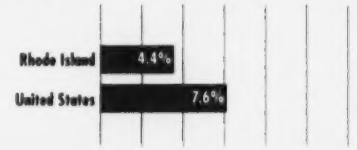
	State	National
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	78%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	26%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	82%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	8%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	35%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	44%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

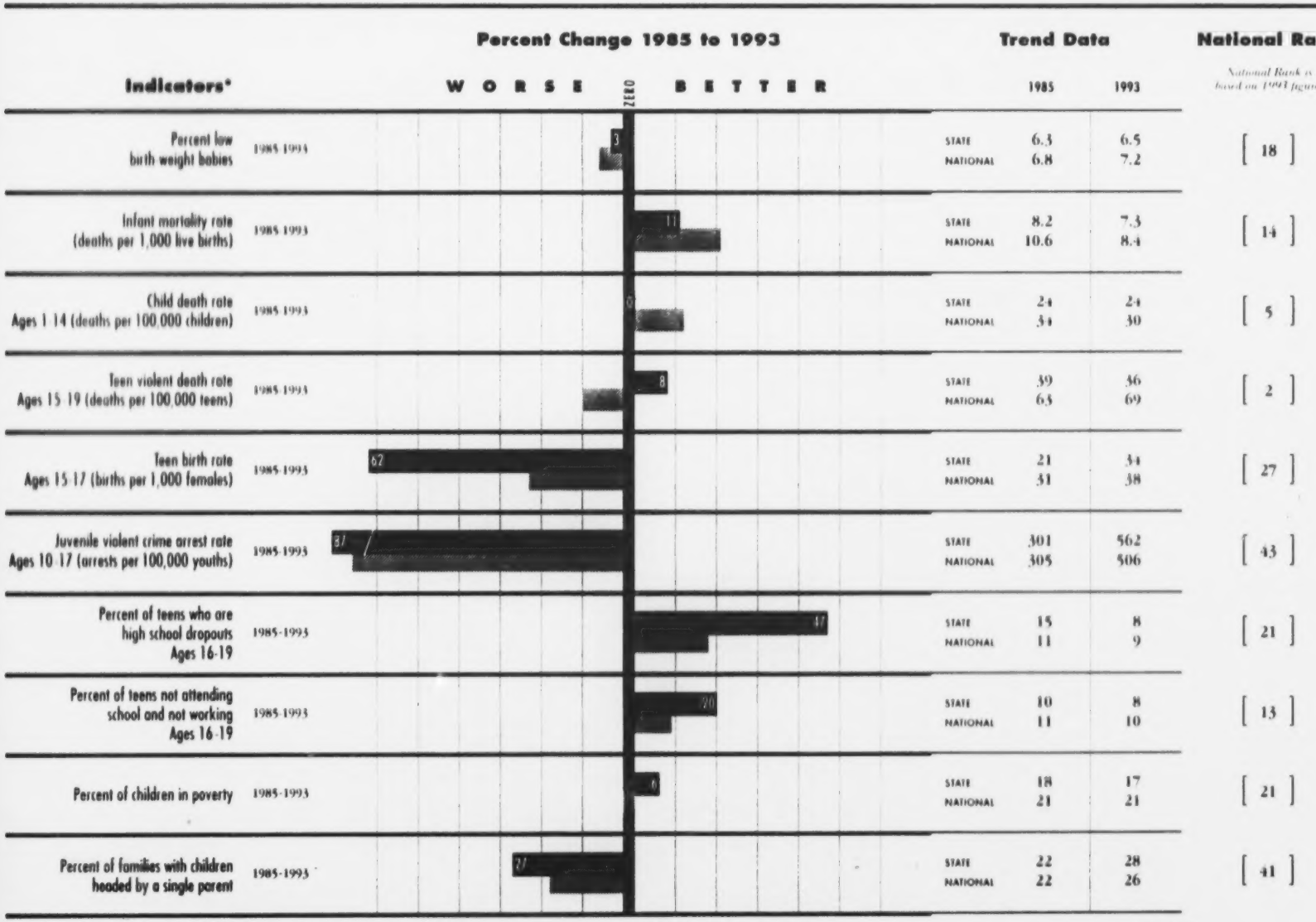
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Rhode Island

RI

National Composite Rank [22]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.3	6.5	[18]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	8.2	7.3	[14]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	24	24	[5]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	39	36	[2]
		NATIONAL	65	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	21	34	[27]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	301	562	[43]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	15	8	[21]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	10	8	[13]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	18	17	[21]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	22	28	[41]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	952,300	3%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	327,800	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	308,600	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	159,000	7%
High school age 15-17 years old	156,900	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	568,500	2%
Black	356,600	2%
Hispanic	11,100	13%
Asian and Pacific Islander	6,700	6%
Native American	2,200	-4%

Income and Poverty

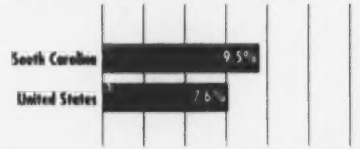
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$31,800	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	13%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	50%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	89%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	84%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	14%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	52%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	51%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

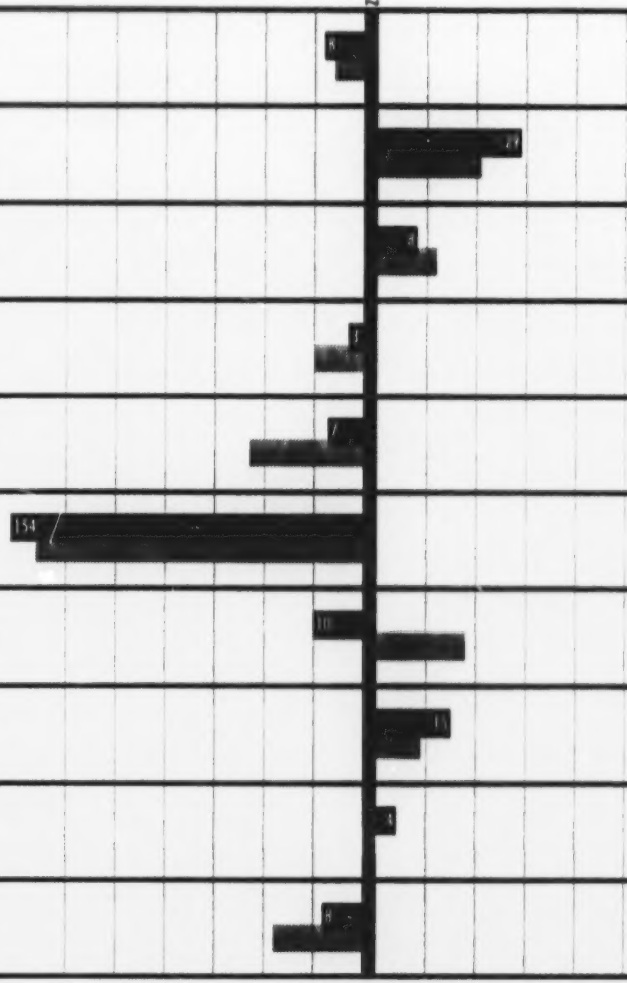
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [46]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	8.6	9.3	[48]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	14.2	10.1	[45]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	38	35	[42]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	71	73	[28]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	41	44	[40]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	127	323	[19]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	10	11	[38]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	11	[37]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	25	24	[40]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	26	28	[41]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	208,400	5%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	65,400	-2%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	70,600	0%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	37,500	18%
High school age 15-17 years old	34,900	17%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	174,800	2%
Black	1,300	8%
Hispanic	2,400	4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,300	18%
Native American	24,400	6%

Income and Poverty

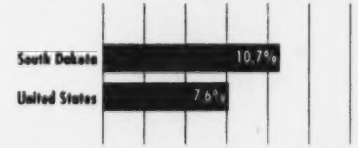
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$33,600	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	11%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	8%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	66%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	80%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	48%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	74%	78%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

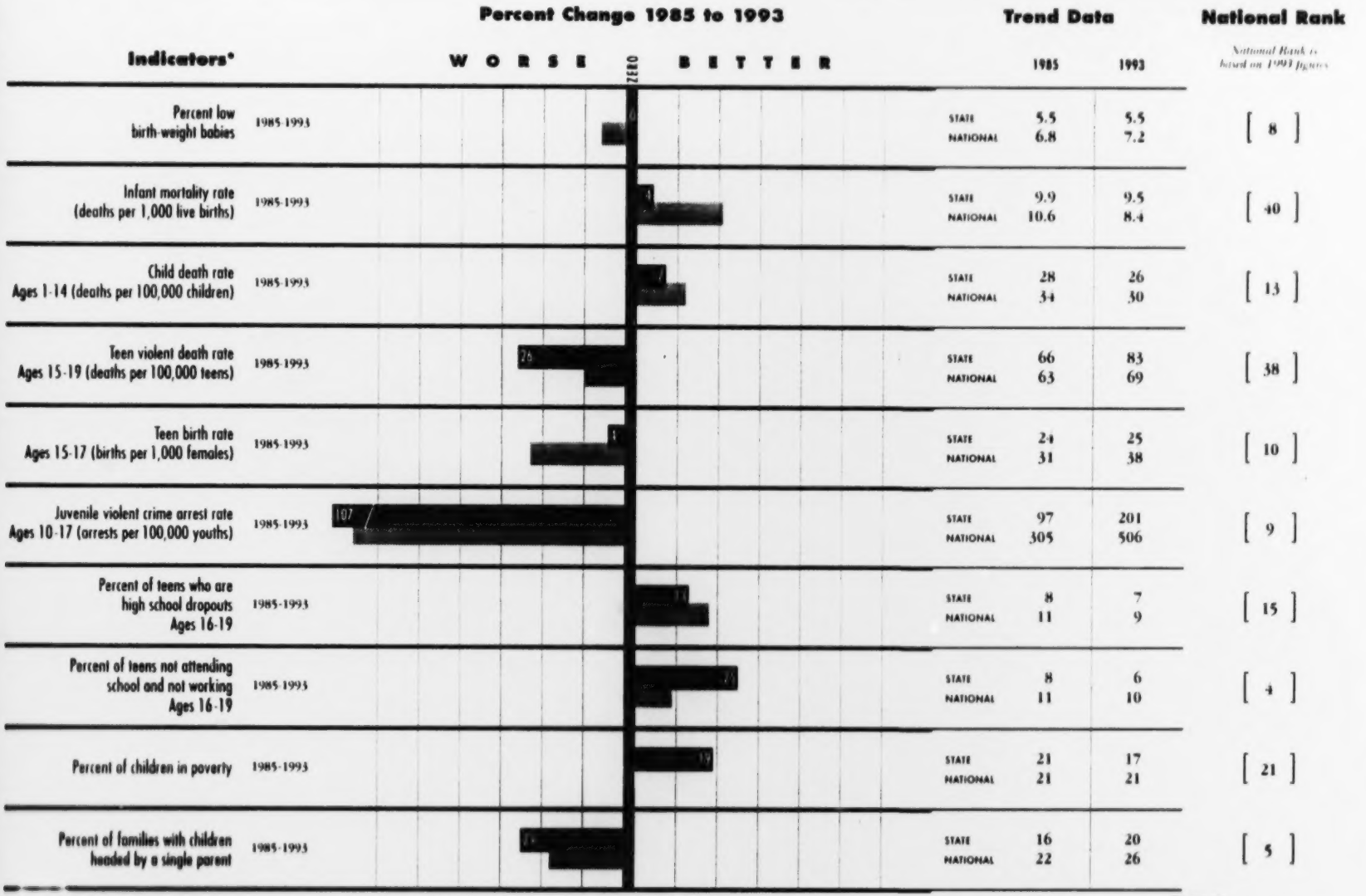


N.A. = Not Available.

South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [14]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 137

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

TN

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,296,300	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	437,900	8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	421,600	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	219,800	10%
High school age 15-17 years old	217,000	5%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	961,600	2%
Black	261,000	3%
Hispanic	11,700	14%
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,400	11%
Native American	2,500	4%

Income and Poverty

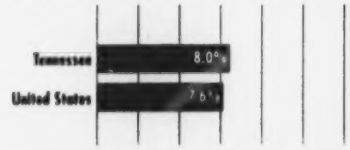
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$29,500	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	8%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	14%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	48%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	90%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	31%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	74%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	11%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	42%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	51%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

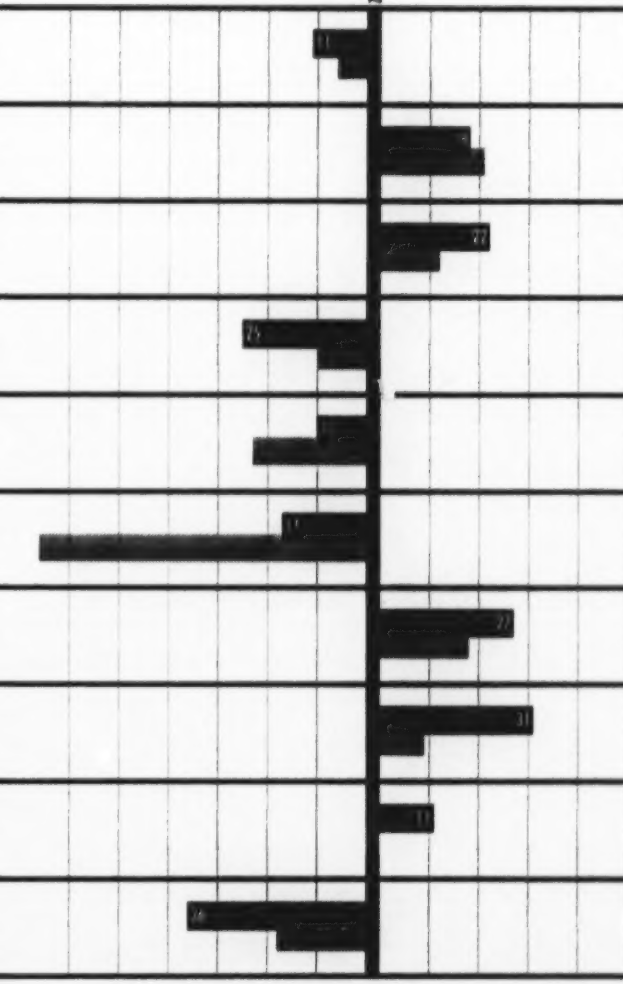
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [44]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	7.9	8.8	[47]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	11.4	9.4	[39]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	41	32	[35]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	67	84	[39]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	39	43	[38]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	235	274	[14]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	15	11	[38]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	16	11	[37]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	27	24	[40]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	22	30	[47]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

** See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.*

■ *Patterned bars indicate national change.* ■ *Solid bars indicate state change.*

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	5,301,400	9%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	1,854,700	9%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	1,749,500	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	877,600	17%
High school age 15-17 years old	819,600	8%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	2,562,000	3%
Black	668,500	4%
Hispanic	1,736,700	7%
Asian and Pacific Islander	104,000	13%
Native American	13,500	-1%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$32,100	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	5%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	10%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	48%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	85%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	32%	32%

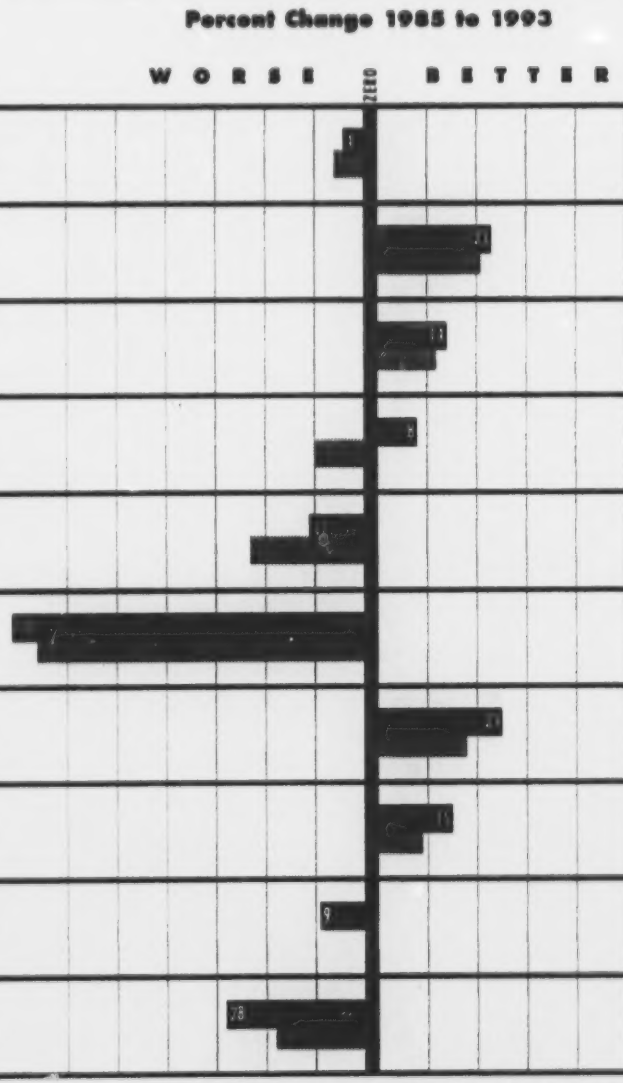
Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	71%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	22%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	42%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	42%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

National Composite Rank [37]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.8	7.1	[25]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	9.8	7.5	[16]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	36	31	[31]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	80	74	[31]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	46	51	[47]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	177	420	[33]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	16	12	[45]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	11	[37]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	23	25	[43]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	18	23	[13]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

UT

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Percent Change 1990-1994	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18		671,900	7%
Preschool age 0-5 years old		217,500	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old		216,700	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old		119,900	13%
High school age 15-17 years old		117,900	30%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Percent Change 1990-1992	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White		588,900	4%
Black		4,000	5%
Hispanic		38,200	8%
Asian and Pacific Islander		13,500	17%
Native American		11,000	8%

Income and Poverty

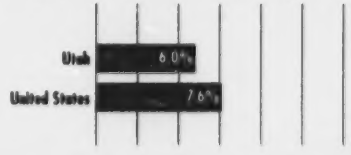
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$39,000	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	9%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	67%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	46%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	70%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	10%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	36%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	33%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

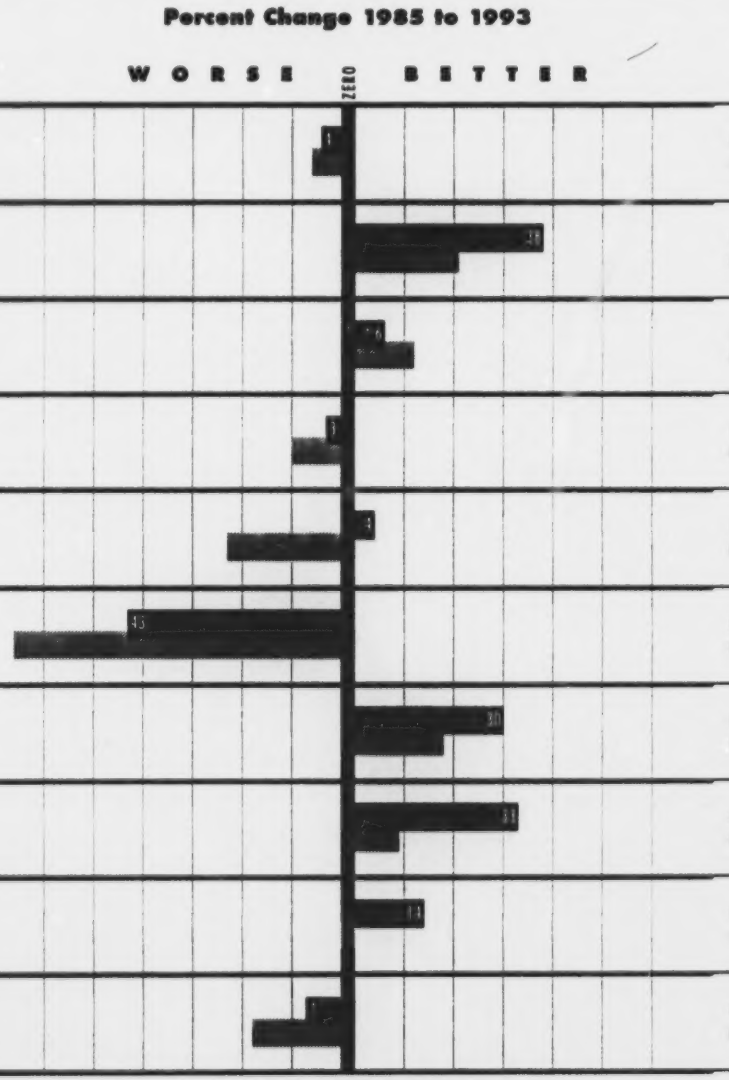
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [6]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	5.7	5.9	[12]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	9.6	6.0	[2]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	35	33	[38]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	65	67	[24]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	27	26	[12]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	263	375	[24]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	10	7	[15]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	9	6	[4]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	14	12	[3]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	15	16	[1]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	145,600	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	46,400	-8%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	50,600	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	25,200	15%
High school age 15-17 years old	23,400	6%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	140,200	0%
Black	700	0%
Hispanic	1,100	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,100	10%
Native American	500	0%

Income and Poverty

	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$39,000	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	3%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	4%	9%

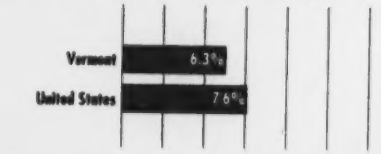
	State	National
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	80%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	85%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	48%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	88%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	6%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	N.A.	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

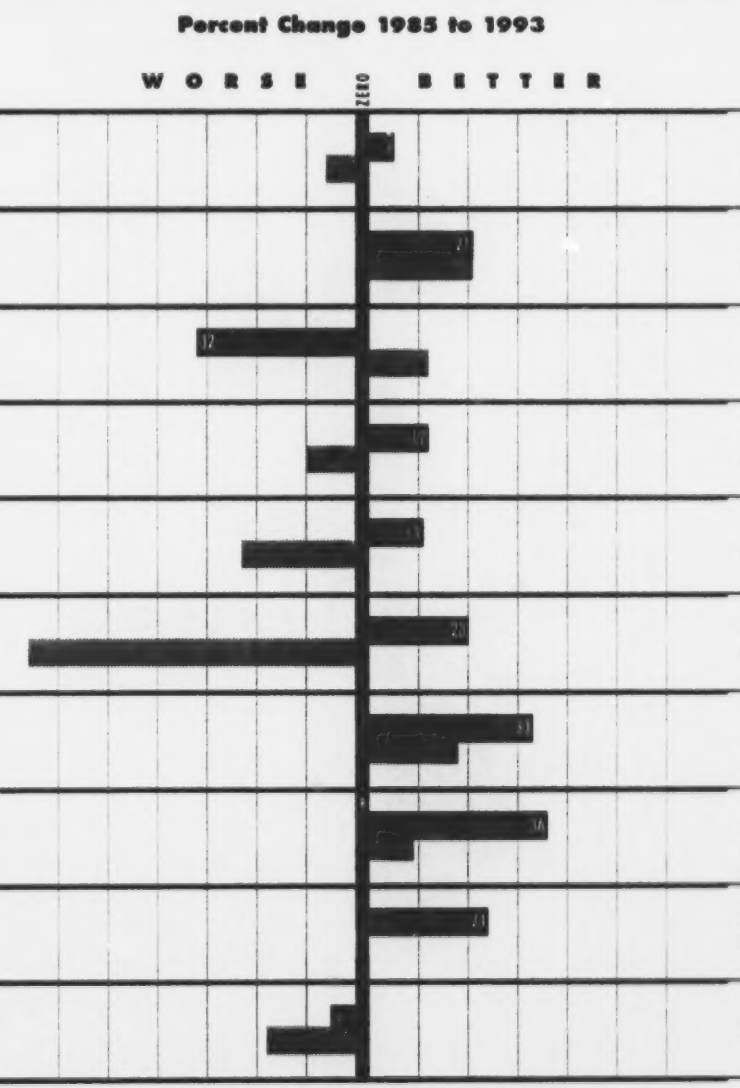


N.A. = Not Available.

Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [5]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.0	5.7	[10]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	8.5	6.7	[5]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	25	33	[38]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	67	59	[17]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	19	17	[2]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	51	41	[1]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	9	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	11	7	[10]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	17	13	[4]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	21	22	[9]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 152

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

VA

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,603,000	6%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	562,100	5%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	530,600	6%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	260,700	12%
High school age 15-17 years old	249,700	4%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,100,500	2%
Black	357,500	5%
Hispanic	52,900	12%
Asian and Pacific Islander	49,400	12%
Native American	3,200	-3%

Income and Poverty

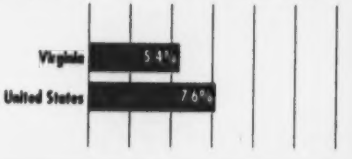
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$40,400	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	2%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	62%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	79%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	81%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	13%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	43%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	40%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

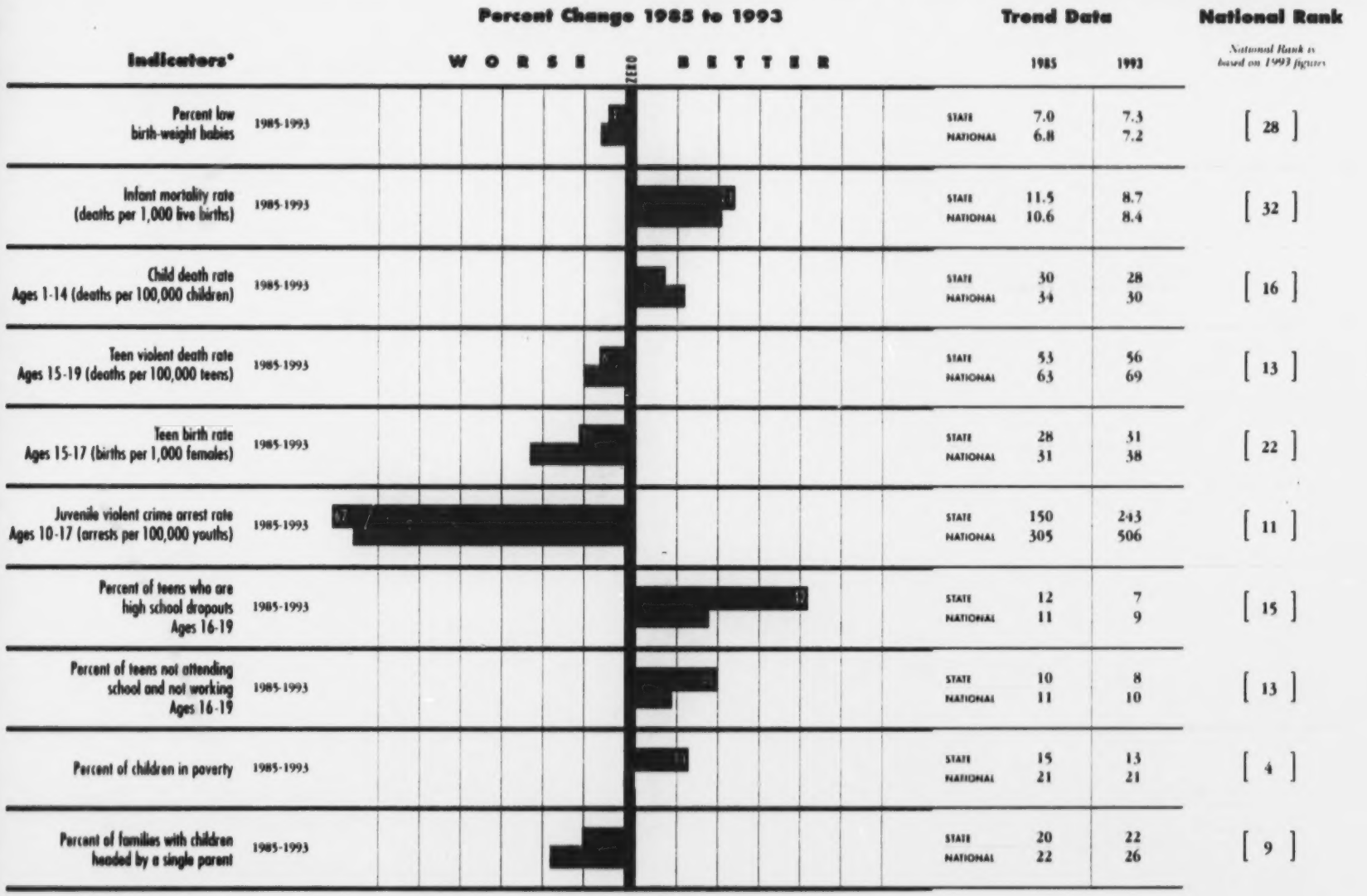
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [18]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,407,600	11%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	473,700	6%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	475,200	9%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	238,400	23%
High school age 15-17 years old	220,300	18%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	1,106,100	6%
Black	52,000	6%
Hispanic	97,200	12%
Asian and Pacific Islander	71,700	15%
Native American	28,800	7%

Income and Poverty

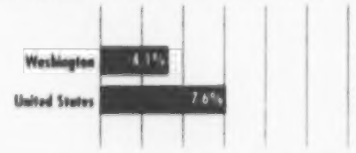
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$40,900	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	3%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	77%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	80%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	34%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	74%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	9%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	41%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	N.A.	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)

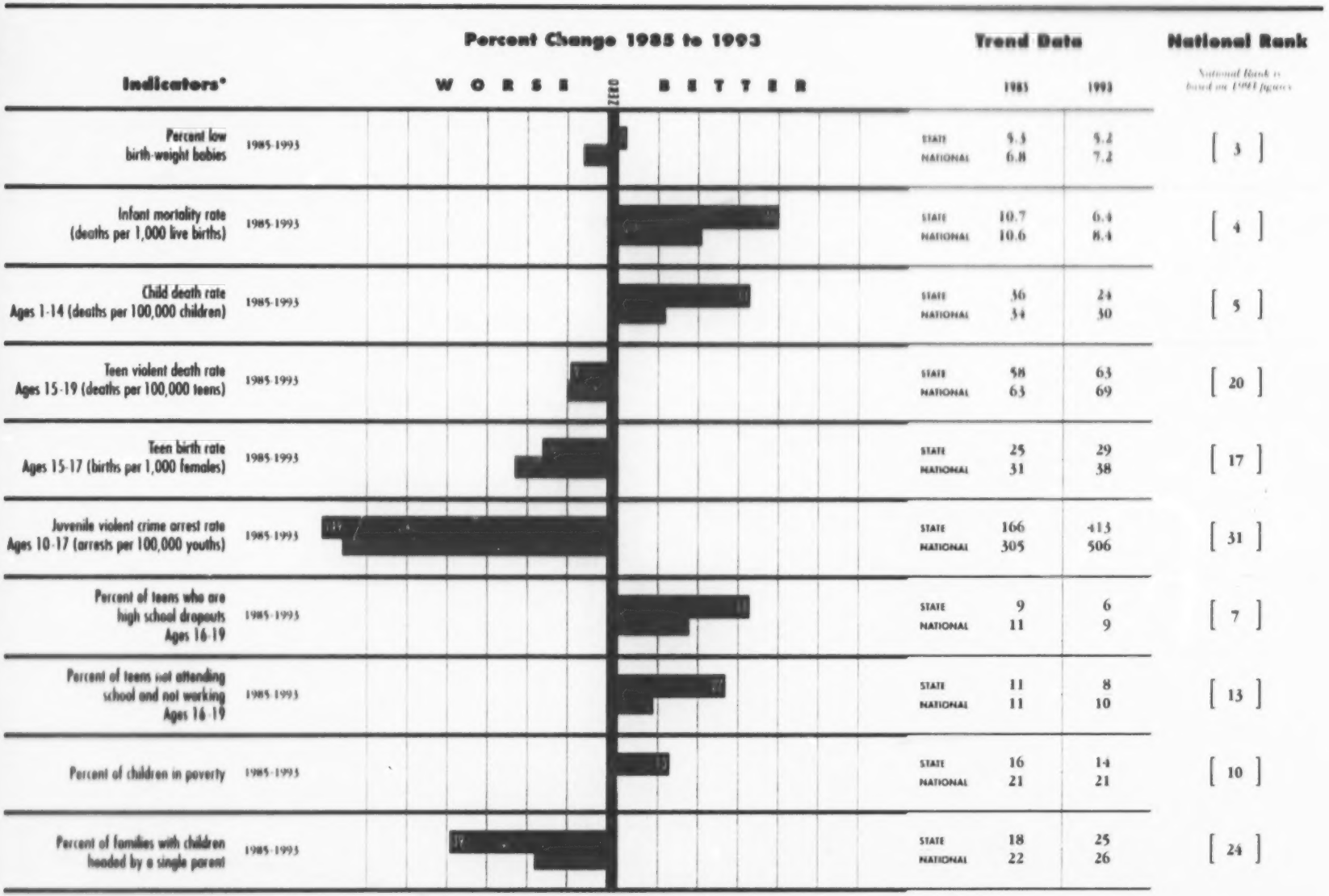


N.A. = Not Available

Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [9]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1991 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	5.3	5.2	[3]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	10.7	6.4	[4]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	36	24	[5]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	58	63	[20]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	25	29	[17]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	166	413	[31]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	9	6	[7]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	11	8	[13]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	16	14	[10]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	18	25	[24]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157.

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

WV

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	429,400	-4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	129,800	-1%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	136,800	-10%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	78,900	-2%
High school age 15-17 years old	83,900	2%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	416,600	-2%
Black	16,000	-2%
Hispanic	2,600	0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,200	5%
Native American	500	-17%

Income and Poverty

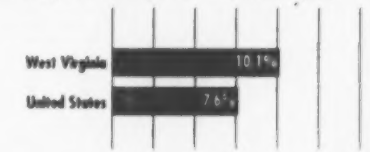
	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$26,900	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	9%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	14%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	55%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	90%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	26%	32%

Health and Education

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	66%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	14%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	42%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	46%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

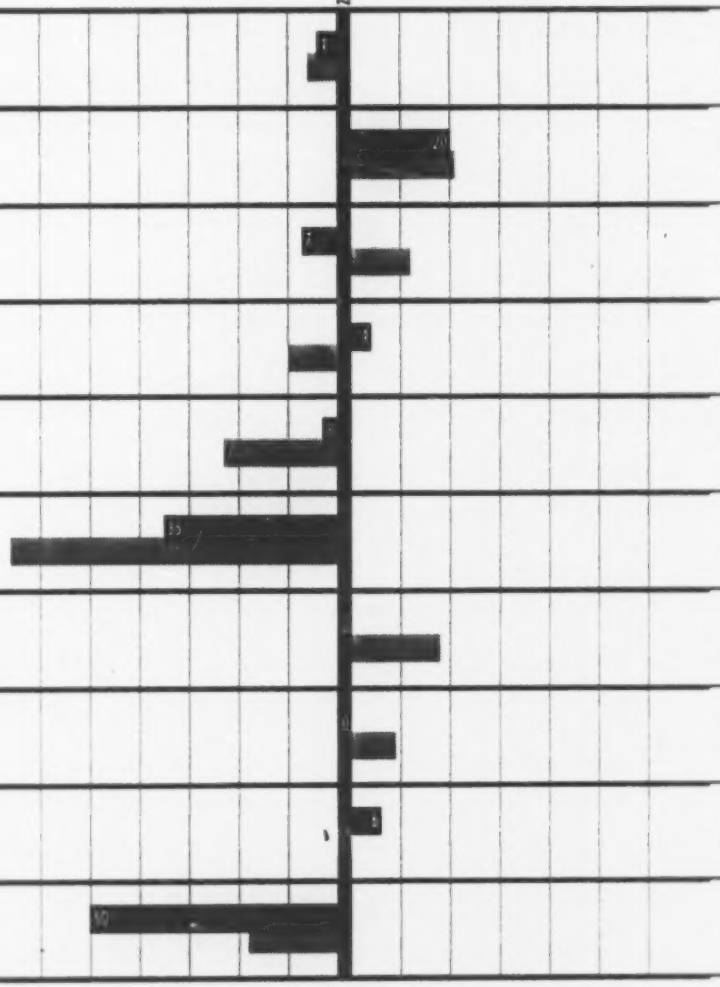
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [45]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	6.9	7.2	[27]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	10.7	8.6	[29]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	29	31	[31]
		NATIONAL	34	30	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	70	67	[24]
		NATIONAL	65	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	32	33	[24]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	54	73	[3]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	13	13	[50]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	18	18	[51]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	31	29	[48]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	16	24	[19]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994	Number	% Change 1990-1994
All children under age 18	1,346,400	4%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	424,100	-4%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	461,700	3%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	237,800	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	222,900	12%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992	Number	% Change 1990-1992
White	1,142,500	2%
Black	102,600	5%
Hispanic	42,000	6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	26,100	15%
Native American	15,100	6%

Income and Poverty

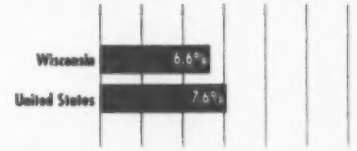
	State	National
Median income of families with children in 1993	$41,700	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	4%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	73%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	81%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	44%	32%

Health and Education

	State	National
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	76%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	7%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	29%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	28%	41%

Children in Working-Poor Families

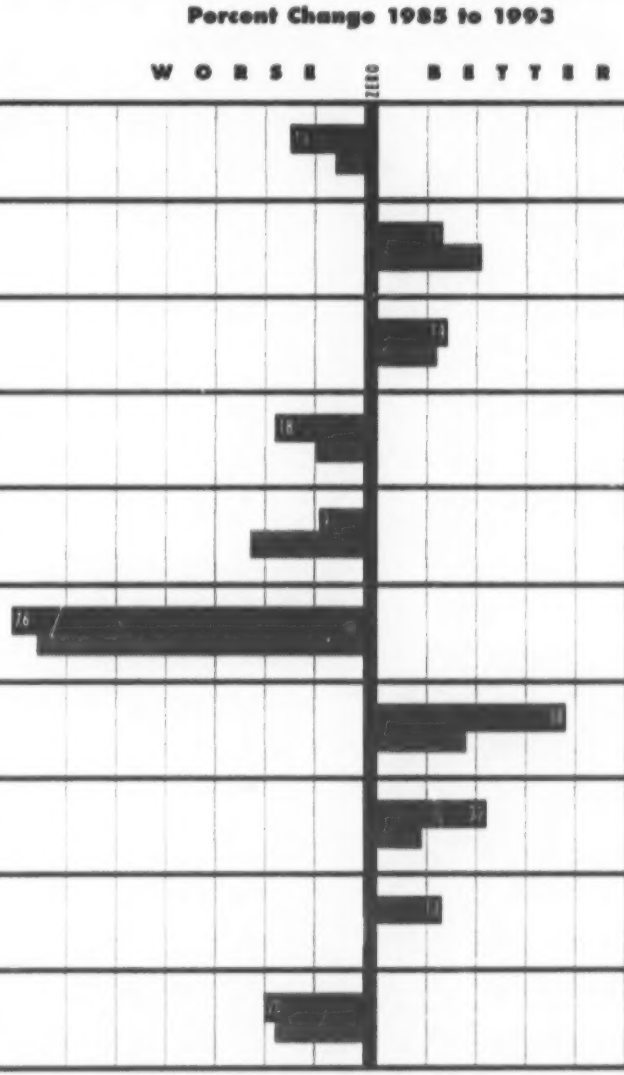
Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [10]



Indicators*		Trend Data	1985	1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1993	STATE	5.3	6.1	[16]
		NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993	STATE	9.1	7.9	[19]
		NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993	STATE	28	24	[5]
		NATIONAL	54	50	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993	STATE	55	65	[23]
		NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993	STATE	22	24	[8]
		NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993	STATE	235	413	[31]
		NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	8	5	[2]
		NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993	STATE	9	7	[10]
		NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993	STATE	16	14	[10]
		NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993	STATE	20	24	[19]
		NATIONAL	22	26	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

WY

Demographic Change

Number of Children in 1994 | Percent Change 1990-1994

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	137,400	1%
Preschool age 0-5 years old	40,100	-7%
Elementary school age 6-11 years old	46,800	-4%
Middle school age 12-14 years old	26,000	16%
High school age 15-17 years old	24,500	16%

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 | Percent Change 1990-1992

	NUMBER	% CHANGE
White	121,700	1%
Black	1,100	-8%
Hispanic	10,500	1%
Asian and Pacific Islander	800	0%
Native American	3,800	6%

Health and Education

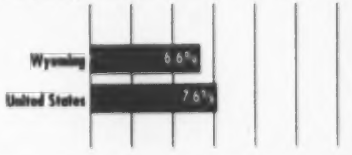
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds immunized in 1994	78%	75%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1993	12%	13%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic reading level in 1994	32%	41%
Percent of 4th grade students scoring below basic mathematics level in 1992	30%	41%

Income and Poverty

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children in 1993	$37,400	$35,800
Percent change in per capita income 1990-1994	7%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) in 1993	5%	9%
State AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as a percent of poverty line in 1995	61%	65%
Percent of poor families with children receiving means-tested assistance in 1993	80%	85%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1993	45%	32%

Children in Working-Poor Families

Percent of all children who lived in working-poor families in 1993 (at least one parent working 50 or more weeks a year)



Wyoming

WY

National Composite Rank [16]

Indicators*		Percent Change 1985 to 1993 (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend Data 1985	Trend Data 1993	National Rank (National Rank is based on 1993 figures)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1993		STATE	7.1	7.3	[28]
			NATIONAL	6.8	7.2	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1985-1993		STATE	12.2	7.9	[19]
			NATIONAL	10.6	8.4	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	1985-1993		STATE	45	25	[11]
			NATIONAL	54	50	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	1985-1993		STATE	100	87	[41]
			NATIONAL	63	69	
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	1985-1993		STATE	28	27	[14]
			NATIONAL	31	38	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	1985-1993		STATE	69	108	[5]
			NATIONAL	305	506	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	9	8	[21]
			NATIONAL	11	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	1985-1993		STATE	11	9	[22]
			NATIONAL	11	10	
Percent of children in poverty	1985-1993		STATE	15	13	[4]
			NATIONAL	21	21	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1985-1993		STATE	15	21	[7]
			NATIONAL	22	26	

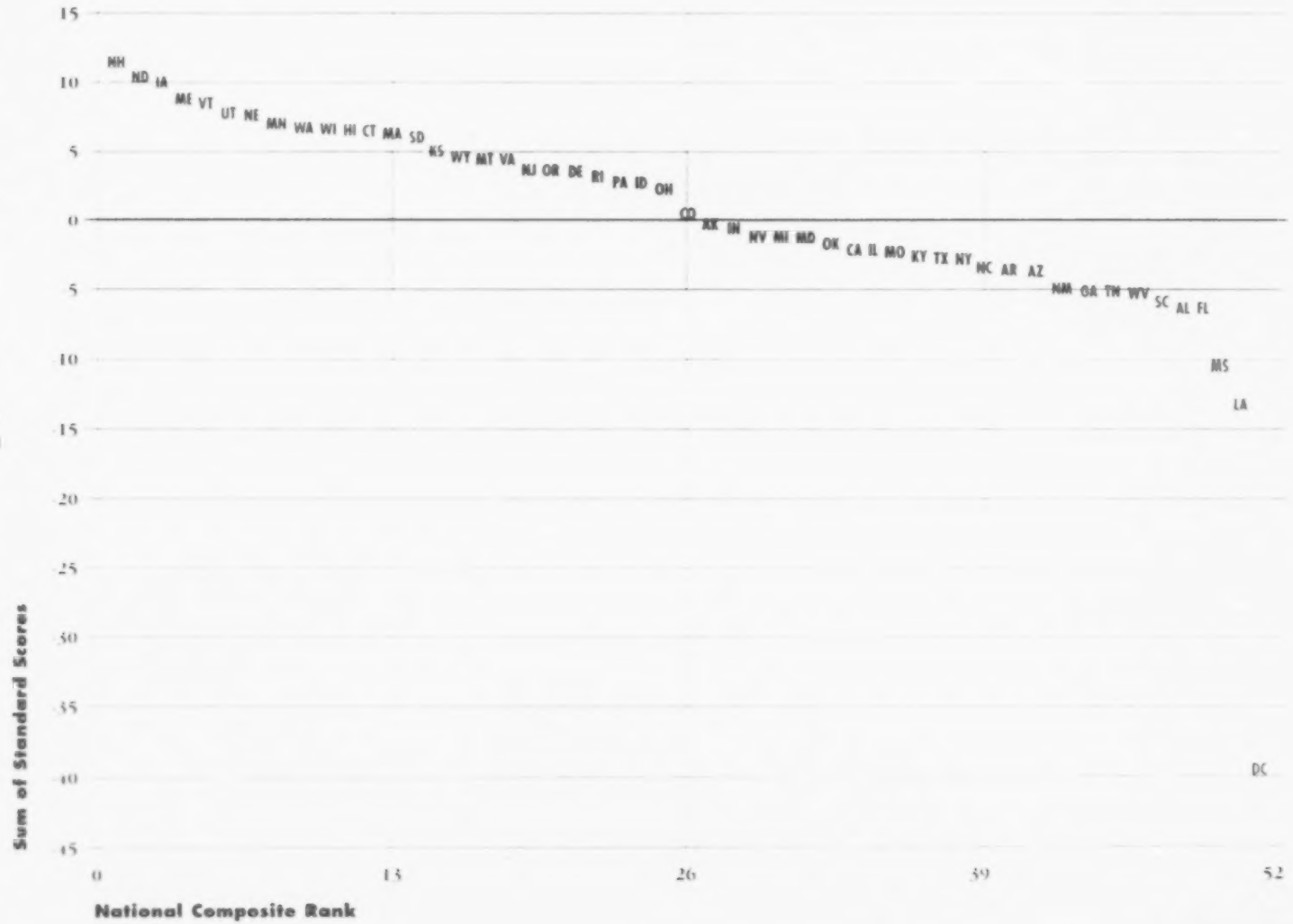
* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 157

■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

appendices

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performances based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. It is useful for the exact statistical meaning of each indicator, than the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. States on the left-hand side of the chart have a more favorable standing on the 10 measures as a group than states on the right-hand side.



This set of tables lists the states in rank order for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This set of tables allows the reader to easily compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The highest/best rank is one (1); the lowest/worst rank is fifty-one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher/better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.9	27	West Virginia	7.2
2	New Hampshire	5.0	28	New Mexico	7.3
3	Oregon	5.2	28	Virginia	7.3
3	Washington	5.2	28	Wyoming	7.3
5	Idaho	5.3	31	Nevada	7.4
5	North Dakota	5.3	31	Pennsylvania	7.4
7	Maine	5.4	33	Florida	7.5
8	Minnesota	5.5	33	Missouri	7.5
8	South Dakota	5.5	33	Ohio	7.5
10	Iowa	5.7	36	Michigan	7.6
10	Vermont	5.7	36	New Jersey	7.6
12	Nebraska	5.9	38	New York	7.7
12	Utah	5.9	39	Delaware	7.8
14	California	6.0	40	Illinois	8.1
14	Montana	6.0	41	Arkansas	8.2
16	Wisconsin	6.1	42	Colorado	8.4
17	Massachusetts	6.2	43	Maryland	8.5
18	Rhode Island	6.5	44	North Carolina	8.6
19	Kansas	6.6	45	Alabama	8.7
20	Arizona	6.7	45	Georgia	8.7
20	Oklahoma	6.7	47	Tennessee	8.8
22	Hawaii	6.8	48	Louisiana	9.3
23	Connecticut	6.9	48	South Carolina	9.3
24	Indiana	7.0	50	Mississippi	10.1
25	Kentucky	7.1	51	District of Columbia	14.6
25	Texas	7.1			

Infant mortality rate
(deaths per 1,000 live births)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	5.6	26	New Mexico	8.4
2	Utah	6.0	26	New York	8.4
3	Massachusetts	6.2	29	Florida	8.6
4	Washington	6.4	29	Pennsylvania	8.6
5	Nevada	6.7	29	West Virginia	8.6
5	Vermont	6.7	32	Virginia	8.7
7	California	6.8	33	Delaware	8.8
7	Maine	6.8	33	Kansas	8.8
9	Iowa	6.9	33	Oklahoma	8.8
10	Connecticut	7.1	36	Nebraska	9.1
11	Hawaii	7.2	37	Indiana	9.2
11	Idaho	7.2	37	Ohio	9.2
11	Oregon	7.2	39	Tennessee	9.4
14	Rhode Island	7.3	40	Michigan	9.5
15	Montana	7.4	40	South Dakota	9.5
16	Minnesota	7.5	42	Maryland	9.8
16	Texas	7.5	43	Illinois	9.9
18	Arizona	7.6	44	Arkansas	10.0
19	Colorado	7.9	45	South Carolina	10.1
19	North Dakota	7.9	46	Alabama	10.3
19	Wisconsin	7.9	47	Georgia	10.4
19	Wyoming	7.9	48	North Carolina	10.5
23	Alaska	8.2	49	Louisiana	10.8
23	Kentucky	8.2	50	Mississippi	11.5
25	New Jersey	8.3	51	District of Columbia	17.4
26	Missouri	8.4			

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	13	22	Maryland	29
2	Massachusetts	21	22	North Carolina	29
3	Hawaii	22	22	Oregon	29
4	Minnesota	23	30	Nebraska	30
5	Iowa	24	31	Michigan	31
5	Maine	24	31	Nevada	31
5	North Dakota	24	31	Texas	31
5	Rhode Island	24	31	West Virginia	31
5	Washington	24	35	Idaho	32
5	Wisconsin	24	35	Missouri	32
11	Pennsylvania	25	35	Tennessee	32
11	Wyoming	25	38	Utah	33
13	New Jersey	26	38	Vermont	33
13	South Dakota	26	40	Florida	34
15	Connecticut	27	40	Georgia	34
16	Colorado	28	42	New Mexico	35
16	Delaware	28	42	South Carolina	35
16	Indiana	28	44	Oklahoma	36
16	Montana	28	45	Arizona	37
16	New York	28	46	Alabama	40
16	Ohio	28	46	Arkansas	40
16	Virginia	28	48	Louisiana	41
23	California	29	48	Mississippi	41
23	Illinois	29	50	Alaska	46
23	Kansas	29	51	District of Columbia	57
23	Kentucky	29			

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	34	27	Maryland	69
2	New Hampshire	36	28	Colorado	73
2	Rhode Island	36	28	Kansas	73
4	Massachusetts	39	28	South Carolina	73
5	New Jersey	40	31	California	74
6	Minnesota	45	31	Texas	74
7	Delaware	47	33	Georgia	76
8	Pennsylvania	50	33	North Carolina	76
9	North Dakota	51	35	Idaho	78
10	New York	53	36	Illinois	79
11	Connecticut	54	36	Kentucky	79
11	Nebraska	54	38	South Dakota	83
13	Ohio	56	39	Tennessee	84
13	Virginia	56	40	Oklahoma	86
15	Iowa	57	41	Arizona	87
15	Nevada	57	41	Wyoming	87
17	Indiana	59	43	Arkansas	89
17	Vermont	59	44	New Mexico	90
19	Oregon	60	45	Alabama	92
20	Maine	63	46	Missouri	97
20	Washington	63	47	Alaska	98
22	Florida	64	48	Montana	105
23	Wisconsin	65	49	Mississippi	109
24	Michigan	67	50	Louisiana	113
24	Utah	67	51	District of Columbia	393
26	West Virginia	67			

Teen birth rate
Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	15	27	Indiana	34
2	Vermont	17	27	Maryland	34
3	North Dakota	18	27	Rhode Island	34
4	Maine	20	30	Colorado	35
4	Minnesota	20	30	Ohio	35
6	Iowa	23	32	Missouri	37
6	Nebraska	23	33	Delaware	39
8	Massachusetts	24	34	Kentucky	40
8	Wisconsin	24	34	Oklahoma	40
10	New Jersey	25	36	Illinois	41
10	South Dakota	25	37	Florida	42
12	Connecticut	26	38	North Carolina	43
12	Utah	26	38	Tennessee	43
14	Montana	27	40	South Carolina	44
14	Wyoming	27	41	Nevada	45
16	Pennsylvania	28	42	Arkansas	46
17	Idaho	29	42	California	46
17	Washington	29	44	Alabama	48
19	Hawaii	30	45	Georgia	49
19	New York	30	46	Arizona	50
19	Oregon	30	47	Texas	51
22	Kansas	31	48	Louisiana	53
22	Virginia	31	49	New Mexico	54
24	Alaska	33	50	Mississippi	58
24	Michigan	33	51	District of Columbia	102
24	West Virginia	33			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	41	27	New Mexico	385
2	North Dakota	72	28	Georgia	392
3	West Virginia	73	29	Nevada	393
4	Montana	81	29	Ohio	393
5	Wyoming	108	31	Washington	413
6	New Hampshire	117	31	Wisconsin	413
7	Maine	119	33	Texas	420
8	Nebraska	152	34	Michigan	422
9	South Dakota	201	35	Illinois	425
10	Iowa	220	36	North Carolina	429
11	Virginia	243	37	Indiana	474
12	Alabama	246	38	Arizona	522
13	Hawaii	255	39	Colorado	524
14	Tennessee	274	39	Pennsylvania	524
15	Mississippi	286	41	Missouri	535
16	Arkansas	292	42	Connecticut	547
16	Idaho	292	43	Rhode Island	562
18	Alaska	315	44	Louisiana	563
19	South Carolina	323	45	Massachusetts	586
20	Minnesota	339	46	California	641
21	Oklahoma	345	47	Maryland	681
22	Oregon	346	48	New Jersey	720
23	Kentucky	372	49	Florida	783
24	Utah	375	50	New York	1,061
25	Kansas	377	51	District of Columbia	1,548
26	Delaware	383			

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
Ages 16-19
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	4	27	Illinois	9
2	Hawaii	5	27	Michigan	9
2	Iowa	5	27	Mississippi	9
2	Maine	5	27	New Hampshire	9
2	North Dakota	5	31	Colorado	10
2	Wisconsin	5	31	Georgia	10
7	Kansas	6	31	Indiana	10
7	Massachusetts	6	31	Missouri	10
7	Minnesota	6	31	New Mexico	10
7	Nebraska	6	31	Oklahoma	10
7	New Jersey	6	31	Oregon	10
7	Ohio	6	38	Arizona	11
7	Vermont	6	38	California	11
7	Washington	6	38	District of Columbia	11
15	Alaska	7			
15	Delaware	7	38	Kentucky	11
15	Montana	7	38	North Carolina	11
15	South Dakota	7	38	South Carolina	11
15	Utah	7	38	Tennessee	11
15	Virginia	7	43	Alabama	12
21	Arkansas	8	43	Florida	12
21	Maryland	8	43	Idaho	12
21	New York	8	43	Nevada	12
21	Pennsylvania	8	43	Texas	12
21	Rhode Island	8	50	Louisiana	13
21	Wyoming	8	50	West Virginia	13

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of teens not attending school and not working
Ages 16-19
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	5	26	Hawaii	10
1	Iowa	5	26	Idaho	10
1	Kansas	5	26	Illinois	10
4	Delaware	6	26	Indiana	10
4	Maine	6	26	Maryland	10
4	Nebraska	6	26	Missouri	10
4	North Dakota	6	26	New York	10
4	South Dakota	6	26	North Carolina	10
4	Utah	6	26	Oklahoma	10
10	Minnesota	7	26	Oregon	10
10	Vermont	7	37	Arizona	11
10	Wisconsin	7	37	Arkansas	11
13	Colorado	8	37	California	11
13	Massachusetts	8	37	Florida	11
13	Montana	8	37	Mississippi	11
13	New Hampshire	8	37	South Carolina	11
13	New Jersey	8	37	Tennessee	11
13	Ohio	8	37	Texas	11
13	Rhode Island	8	43	Alaska	12
13	Virginia	8	43	District of Columbia	12
13	Washington	8			
23	Georgia	9	43	Kentucky	12
23	Michigan	9	43	Nevada	12
23	Pennsylvania	9	43	New Mexico	12
23	Wyoming	9	50	Louisiana	13
26	Alabama	10	51	West Virginia	18

Percent of children in poverty
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Delaware	11	28	Montana	18
1	New Hampshire	11	28	Indiana	19
3	Utah	12	28	Maine	19
4	Alaska	13	28	Ohio	19
4	Iowa	13	31	North Carolina	20
4	Nebraska	13	32	Illinois	21
4	Vermont	13	32	Missouri	21
4	Virginia	13	34	Arizona	22
4	Wyoming	13	34	Michigan	22
10	Washington	14	36	Alabama	23
10	Wisconsin	14	36	Arkansas	23
12	Colorado	15	36	Georgia	23
12	Hawaii	15	36	Oklahoma	23
12	Maryland	15	40	California	24
12	New Jersey	15	40	South Carolina	24
12	North Dakota	15	40	Tennessee	24
12	Oregon	15	43	Florida	25
18	Kansas	16	43	New York	25
18	Massachusetts	16	43	Texas	25
18	Nevada	16	46	Kentucky	27
21	Connecticut	17	46	New Mexico	27
21	Pennsylvania	17	48	West Virginia	29
21	Rhode Island	17	49	Mississippi	33
21	South Dakota	17	50	Louisiana	35
25	Idaho	18	51	District of Columbia	37
25	Minnesota	18			

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1993

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	16	24	Ohio	25
2	Idaho	17	24	Washington	25
3	Nebraska	19	29	Alabama	26
3	North Dakota	19	29	Arizona	26
5	Iowa	20	29	California	26
5	South Dakota	20	29	Illinois	26
7	Kansas	21	29	Maryland	26
7	Wyoming	21	29	Massachusetts	26
9	New Hampshire	22	29	Minnesota	26
9	Pennsylvania	22	29	Missouri	26
9	Vermont	22	29	Nevada	26
9	Virginia	22	29	North Carolina	26
13	Arkansas	23	39	Delaware	27
13	Hawaii	23	39	Indiana	27
13	New Jersey	23	41	Alaska	28
13	Oklahoma	23	41	Michigan	28
13	Oregon	23	41	Rhode Island	28
13	Texas	23	41	South Carolina	28
19	Connecticut	24	45	Georgia	29
19	Kentucky	24	45	New York	29
19	Maine	24	47	Florida	30
19	West Virginia	24	47	Mississippi	30
19	Wisconsin	24	47	Tennessee	30
24	Colorado	25	50	Louisiana	32
24	Montana	25	51	District of Columbia	58
24	New Mexico	25			

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year.

USA

Indicators		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	288,482 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	33,466 deaths								
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	15,774 deaths								
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	11,897 deaths								
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	190,535 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	506
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26
	Rank	N.A.								
	1993 raw data	N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7
45	46	45	43	45	46	46	44	45
5,547 births								
12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3
46	49	47	46	48	46	46	49	46
638 deaths								
37	42	37	36	35	39	38	35	40
36	45	37	35	33	48	48	43	46
331 deaths								
73	85	88	74	75	102	92	88	92
38	44	46	38	38	48	43	44	45
281 deaths								
42	41	42	43	48	47	48	47	48
43	44	43	42	47	42	41	43	44
4,278 births								
106	96	88	117	137	178	190	210	246
11	10	8	11	11	12	11	11	12
N.A.								
15	14	14	16	16	14	13	12	12
45	42	46	51	51	47	44	42	45
N.A.								
16	14	13	14	13	12	11	10	10
43	44	42	46	44	40	32	25	26
N.A.								
31	32	31	30	29	27	25	24	23
48	50	49	49	49	47	44	39	36
N.A.								
22	24	26	26	25	24	25	26	26
30	39	44	42	35	28	31	32	29
N.A.								

Alaska

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9
2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
547 births								
10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	8.2
30	33	34	44	20	42	26	26	23
91 deaths								
56	48	53	46	46	41	30	36	46
51	51	51	51	50	49	22	44	50
69 deaths								
105	119	85	98	154	97	113	110	98
51	51	43	48	50	43	50	49	47
43 deaths								
26	27	29	29	31	31	35	34	33
21	25	27	24	24	21	25	27	24
416 births								
209	217	165	184	199	212	214	251	315
26	26	17	18	15	15	13	14	18
N.A.								
10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7
25	16	17	14	13	13	16	19	15
N.A.								
13	12	11	11	11	10	11	12	12
38	35	32	37	35	34	32	41	45
N.A.								
12	13	12	13	14	14	14	14	13
2	4	3	6	12	13	11	9	4
N.A.								
22	23	25	26	26	26	27	28	28
30	32	41	42	42	36	41	41	41
N.A.								

Arizona

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7
19	18	19	20	20	20	20	19	20
4,595 births								
9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	7.6
17	15	20	25	20	23	23	23	18
525 deaths								
40	45	41	43	29	33	34	34	37
41	48	45	50	44	33	35	40	45
320 deaths								
85	96	84	87	87	75	83	74	87
47	47	42	44	43	30	39	34	41
231 deaths								
39	40	43	44	43	48	51	51	50
39	43	44	43	39	45	47	46	46
3,868 births								
280	288	300	314	387	446	506	524	522
38	39	39	38	40	41	43	41	38
N.A.								
17	16	15	15	15	15	16	13	11
51	50	49	49	49	49	51	49	38
N.A.								
11	12	12	12	12	13	14	12	11
34	35	40	41	43	43	47	41	37
N.A.								
21	21	20	20	21	21	22	22	22
31	31	30	33	36	33	35	34	34
N.A.								
22	23	22	21	22	24	25	25	26
30	32	24	17	20	28	31	27	29
N.A.								

Arkansas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
45	40	39	46	45	44	42	41	41
2,815 births								
11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	10.3	10.0
40	38	33	35	34	38	40	46	44
342 deaths								
43	45	40	39	45	38	44	38	40
45	48	43	42	49	44	50	47	46
196 deaths								
81	75	88	84	95	81	95	92	89
46	27	46	41	47	39	46	46	43
160 deaths								
46	44	45	46	48	50	50	47	46
47	47	49	49	47	48	44	43	42
2,388 births								
95	100	108	118	150	200	249	275	292
9	11	11	12	13	14	16	17	16
N.A.								
13	11	11	13	13	11	8	7	8
38	30	31	38	38	32	16	11	21
N.A.								
14	12	11	13	13	13	11	11	11
43	35	32	44	44	43	32	30	37
N.A.								
29	28	30	29	28	26	25	24	23
47	46	47	48	47	44	44	39	36
N.A.								
21	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23
25	20	24	22	25	21	18	15	13
N.A.								

California

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
16	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	14
35,163 births								
9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.8
13	7	14	12	12	9	12	8	7
4,001 deaths								
33	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	29
28	19	17	16	15	26	20	19	23
1,973 deaths								
69	76	71	72	79	72	81	72	74
31	30	26	23	37	31	36	29	31
1,473 deaths								
31	31	33	36	40	45	47	46	46
30	31	33	33	34	38	40	41	42
26,352 births								
402	415	431	482	565	625	645	636	641
45	45	45	45	47	47	47	46	46
N.A.								
11	11	12	13	14	13	13	12	11
30	30	36	38	46	43	44	42	38
N.A.								
12	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	11
35	30	32	30	35	34	42	41	37
N.A.								
21	21	21	20	20	21	22	23	24
31	31	35	33	32	33	35	37	40
N.A.								
23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	26
37	32	30	34	31	34	31	27	29
N.A.								

Indicators		Colorado									Connecticut									Delaware								
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8
	Rank	42	42	43	40	41	42	42	44	42	24	23	23	24	24	21	25	24	23	39	37	23	36	36	37	39	38	39
	1993 raw data	4,533 births									3,287 births									827 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8
	Rank	12	4	26	24	15	23	22	16	19	21	9	11	17	16	9	8	16	10	50	41	43	45	47	38	50	26	33
	1993 raw data	426 deaths									331 deaths									93 deaths								
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	32	32	32	26	28	26	28	30	28	23	31	24	27	24	22	24	18	27	43	32	33	30	35	37	25	24	28
	Rank	23	19	17	5	5	10	15	27	16	1	14	2	6	2	3	8	3	15	45	19	21	11	33	42	10	8	16
	1993 raw data	211 deaths									165 deaths									38 deaths								
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	66	83	63	66	67	68	71	74	73	49	58	46	65	59	51	56	49	54	58	61	41	71	43	60	35	43	47
	Rank	24	39	15	15	21	19	25	34	28	7	7	5	12	13	4	11	8	11	8	14	1	22	2	12	2	6	7
	1993 raw data	172 deaths									103 deaths									20 deaths								
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	27	27	28	29	31	33	35	36	35	19	19	21	23	25	26	26	26	26	33	35	35	36	40	38	40	44	39
	Rank	23	25	24	24	24	26	25	31	30	5	7	9	9	10	13	11	13	12	36	36	36	33	34	32	33	38	33
	1993 raw data	2,431 births									1,478 births									496 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	305	298	292	331	380	458	489	520	524	372	375	384	405	417	438	460	504	547	272	250	265	269	360	446	459	437	383
	Rank	41	41	38	39	39	43	41	40	39	43	43	44	43	44	40	39	39	42	34	32	31	31	38	41	38	36	26
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	10	9	9	7	7	8	8	7	5	4	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	7
	Rank	10	16	23	24	24	26	23	37	31	17	16	10	9	13	13	9	2	1	25	26	31	29	28	26	23	27	15
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	10	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	8	6	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	5	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	6
	Rank	15	30	32	30	22	18	14	16	13	1	1	1	2	5	7	8	4	1	7	9	14	15	11	18	14	16	4
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	15	16	16	17	19	18	17	16	15	12	12	10	8	7	8	10	13	17	17	15	15	15	13	11	12	12	11
	Rank	8	15	19	23	30	24	22	19	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	21	18	8	13	13	6	3	3	2	1
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	24	24	25	26	26	25	26	25	21	20	20	21	20	22	23	24	24	23	23	23	23	25	26	26	26	27
	Rank	37	39	36	39	42	36	31	32	24	25	16	15	17	9	17	18	23	19	37	32	30	27	35	36	36	32	39
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

District of Columbia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
1,551 births								
20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.8	19.6	17.4
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
105 deaths								
32	33	38	41	41	51	55	60	57
23	26	39	45	48	51	51	51	51
53 deaths								
45	63	67	163	237	288	379	369	393
3	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	51
106 deaths								
53	51	56	68	80	88	105	90	102
50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
784 births								
1,008	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437	1,494	1,548
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
N.A.								
14	13	15	15	15	15	13	11	11
43	37	49	49	49	49	44	37	38
N.A.								
15	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12
45	44	42	44	44	49	47	47	45
N.A.								
33	31	30	28	26	27	29	34	37
50	49	47	47	44	47	48	50	51
N.A.								
52	53	54	55	55	54	56	57	58
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
N.A.								

Florida

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
48	48	39	39	38	34	33	34	33
14,468 births								
11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6
36	35	38	34	30	32	29	29	29
1,658 deaths								
42	41	41	42	38	37	35	32	34
43	43	45	48	41	42	39	35	40
850 deaths								
70	70	72	86	74	76	67	63	64
33	30	29	43	29	34	21	22	22
511 deaths								
37	37	38	42	45	45	44	42	42
38	38	38	41	42	38	37	36	37
9,729 births								
480	528	550	592	644	726	757	754	783
47	47	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
N.A.								
15	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12
45	42	46	38	46	43	39	42	45
N.A.								
11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	11
24	22	20	21	31	34	32	30	37
N.A.								
21	21	20	19	20	22	23	24	25
31	31	30	31	32	37	38	39	43
N.A.								
25	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
44	39	36	39	42	46	44	44	47
N.A.								

Georgia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7
47	47	47	47	47	47	45	44	45
9,653 births								
12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.4
47	47	48	50	49	50	48	46	47
1,153 deaths								
37	40	40	38	36	36	36	31	30
36	41	43	40	36	39	43	31	40
488 deaths								
72	74	75	82	81	74	78	73	76
37	36	32	38	39	29	35	31	33
368 deaths								
44	43	44	45	50	50	51	48	49
46	45	45	46	49	48	47	45	45
6,830 births								
145	122	139	176	239	289	285	346	392
16	14	14	15	23	24	21	24	28
N.A.								
14	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10
43	42	38	34	35	32	36	32	31
N.A.								
13	12	12	11	11	12	11	11	9
38	35	40	37	35	40	32	30	22
N.A.								
25	24	23	23	23	23	24	24	23
42	42	40	42	41	42	41	39	36
N.A.								
25	26	26	26	26	26	27	29	29
44	47	44	42	42	36	41	44	45
N.A.								

Hawaii

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8
23	29	31	28	30	26	23	27	22
1,335 births								
8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2
5	14	13	2	10	3	8	4	11
142 deaths								
26	28	27	22	30	26	23	25	22
7	5	6	2	11	10	5	11	3
51 deaths								
46	38	49	56	45	51	32	41	34
5	2	6	6	4	4	1	5	1
26 deaths								
23	22	24	26	28	32	35	31	30
15	13	16	12	17	23	25	22	19
633 births								
189	208	214	223	220	223	248	241	255
24	25	25	25	20	16	15	13	13
N.A.								
5	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	5
1	3	6	9	8	7	6	6	2
N.A.								
11	10	9	9	9	10	10	12	10
24	22	20	21	22	24	23	41	26
N.A.								
17	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	15
18	15	19	20	23	22	22	19	12
N.A.								
21	21	20	21	21	21	21	22	23
25	20	15	17	16	10	8	11	13
N.A.								

Idaho

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3
11	6	14	8	9	12	13	9	5
925 births								
10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	7.2
25	38	34	16	29	22	24	29	11
125 deaths								
35	33	38	40	38	35	35	37	32
30	26	39	44	41	36	39	46	35
82 deaths								
76	90	90	94	79	85	65	68	78
43	46	49	47	37	42	19	27	35
73 deaths								
24	25	22	26	28	26	30	29	29
17	19	10	16	17	13	19	16	17
829 births								
214	226	218	248	299	347	352	323	292
28	27	27	30	33	34	32	21	16
N.A.								
11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	12
30	30	23	24	28	32	39	37	45
N.A.								
10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
15	30	32	30	31	24	23	25	26
N.A.								
21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17	18
31	31	30	26	25	22	22	23	25
N.A.								
16	16	15	16	17	19	19	18	17
4	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2
N.A.								

Indicators		Illinois									Indiana									Iowa								
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Rank	38	37	37	37	38	37	37	40	40	21	20	21	23	22	21	22	21	24	5	6	5	11	7	10	11	13	10
	1993 raw data	15,365 births									5,851 births									2,172 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.9
	Rank	41	45	42	42	46	44	44	44	43	32	38	30	39	34	32	30	37	37	13	2	15	14	10	12	16	21	9
	1993 raw data	1,880 deaths									769 deaths									261 deaths								
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	32	32	33	32	34	29	34	29	29	33	34	32	34	33	30	32	29	28	28	32	27	29	31	26	27	21	24
	Rank	23	19	21	24	30	20	35	25	23	28	32	17	30	27	26	27	25	16	8	19	6	8	15	10	13	4	5
	1993 raw data	705 deaths									317 deaths									135 deaths								
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	52	60	56	67	66	73	74	70	79	63	63	62	69	57	62	76	63	59	65	76	63	65	73	58	65	49	57
	Rank	12	13	10	16	20	24	31	28	36	20	15	14	17	11	15	23	22	17	22	30	15	12	27	10	19	8	15
	1993 raw data	615 deaths									240 deaths									113 deaths								
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	32	31	33	36	40	40	41	40	41	31	29	29	32	33	35	35	35	34	19	18	19	20	22	20	23	21	23
	Rank	33	31	33	33	34	35	34	34	36	30	29	27	30	27	30	25	29	27	5	6	5	5	5	3	5	5	6
	1993 raw data	9,445 births									4,073 births									1,376 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	195	229	316	433	413	364	334	376	425	219	240	268	278	319	352	421	448	474	110	120	130	136	142	150	157	187	220
	Rank	25	28	42	44	43	37	25	32	35	29	31	32	33	34	35	37	37	37	12	13	13	13	12	10	10	10	10
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	9	9	9	9	10	11	10	10	9	11	13	13	13	11	10	10	11	10	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5
	Rank	17	16	17	19	24	32	31	32	27	30	37	38	38	28	26	31	37	31	5	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	2
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	12	13	11	10	8	10	10	11	10	8	6	6	7	8	7	6	5	5
	Rank	24	22	25	30	31	34	32	30	26	35	42	32	30	11	24	23	30	26	7	2	4	10	11	7	5	1	1
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	19	18	15	16	17	19	19	20	19	20	21	18	17	15	14	12	13	13
	Rank	37	38	38	36	36	33	33	33	32	24	23	13	20	23	30	29	30	28	29	31	25	23	15	13	3	4	4
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	24	24	24	25	26	26	26	26	22	23	23	23	23	26	28	29	27	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
	Rank	37	39	36	34	35	36	36	37	29	30	32	30	27	25	36	44	44	39	15	12	12	8	9	6	5	5	5
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Kansas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6
18	18	19	19	17	17	19	19	19
2,444 births								
9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.8
10	7	20	6	16	18	26	28	33
330 deaths								
39	38	33	34	31	29	34	28	29
40	39	21	30	15	29	35	21	23
156 deaths								
67	72	71	75	67	73	74	79	73
26	22	26	31	21	24	31	40	28
120 deaths								
28	28	28	29	29	30	29	30	31
25	27	24	24	21	18	16	19	22
1,615 births								
213	236	235	220	229	264	322	346	377
27	30	30	24	22	21	24	24	25
N.A.								
8	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6
10	8	6	5	3	4	3	6	7
N.A.								
8	8	6	6	6	7	6	6	5
7	9	4	5	5	7	5	4	1
N.A.								
13	14	13	13	13	13	14	15	16
8	6	5	6	6	7	11	14	18
N.A.								
16	16	16	17	18	20	21	21	21
4	3	3	5	5	6	8	8	7
N.A.								

Kentucky

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1
33	34	26	24	24	26	29	23	25
3,781 births								
11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.2
35	21	24	35	20	20	26	22	23
432 deaths								
29	32	34	34	33	29	37	32	29
11	19	30	30	27	20	46	35	23
217 deaths								
67	70	71	77	73	75	70	73	79
26	20	26	34	27	30	24	31	36
221 deaths								
40	38	38	38	41	41	43	39	40
41	39	38	36	37	36	36	33	34
3,722 births								
123	112	111	85	130	168	258	343	372
13	12	12	7	10	11	18	23	23
N.A.								
13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11
38	42	38	38	38	39	39	37	38
N.A.								
15	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	12
45	48	48	48	49	49	47	47	45
N.A.								
24	24	23	22	21	22	23	25	27
41	42	40	38	36	37	38	44	46
N.A.								
19	20	21	22	23	23	24	24	24
15	16	20	22	25	21	28	23	19
N.A.								

Louisiana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3
49	48	49	49	48	49	49	49	48
6,477 births								
11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.6	10.8
43	44	45	39	44	47	43	37	49
751 deaths								
43	41	39	36	39	38	35	40	41
45	43	42	35	44	44	39	49	48
392 deaths								
75	80	78	82	86	115	95	97	113
42	33	35	38	42	49	46	47	50
375 deaths								
48	45	44	45	47	49	51	53	53
49	49	45	46	43	47	47	49	48
5,176 births								
272	284	307	350	385	432	483	554	563
36	38	41	42	42	38	40	43	44
N.A.								
15	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	13
45	42	46	47	38	43	49	51	50
N.A.								
17	18	17	16	14	13	14	14	13
50	51	50	49	49	43	47	50	50
N.A.								
28	30	31	32	35	34	33	34	35
45	47	49	50	51	50	50	50	50
N.A.								
23	25	26	26	27	27	29	31	32
37	43	44	42	47	46	49	50	50
N.A.								

Maine

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
5.1	5.1	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4
5	3	9	4	1	4	7	2	7
813 births								
9.1	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8
7	6	6	6	5	1	5	1	7
102 deaths								
29	29	28	31	32	27	21	23	24
11	2	8	16	22	13	3	6	5
59 deaths								
51	45	49	65	51	60	72	54	63
9	5	6	12	8	12	27	14	20
52 deaths								
22	22	20	22	22	23	24	21	20
10	13	7	7	5	6	7	5	4
488 births								
81	91	100	101	93	94	107	109	119
7	8	10	9	7	7	7	7	7
N.A.								
10	10	9	9	8	7	6	5	5
25	26	17	19	13	7	6	2	2
N.A.								
10	9	7	6	7	8	9	7	6
15	14	10	5	8	12	14	10	4
N.A.								
15	15	15	15	16	18	19	19	19
8	8	13	13	20	24	29	28	28
N.A.								
18	18	19	19	20	20	21	22	24
11	10	12	8	9	6	8	11	19
N.A.								

Maryland

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5
41	42	42	45	42	41	41	42	43
6,341 births								
11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8
63	63	61	62	58	51	52	62	62
738 deaths								
32	31	33	31	32	27	32	30	29
23	14	21	16	22	13	27	27	23
287 deaths								
56	59	66	69	70	77	67	63	69
16	11	19	17	25	36	21	22	27
304 deaths								
29	29	30	32	34	33	35	33	34
28	29	30	30	28	26	25	25	27
2,945 births								
596	549	531	509	541	569	620	656	681
48	48	47	46	46	46	46	47	47
N.A.								
8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8
10	26	23	24	24	26	31	19	21
N.A.								
9	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	10
11	14	20	15	22	24	32	30	26
N.A.								
13	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	15
4	2	5	6	6	7	18	9	12
N.A.								
24	25	26	27	27	28	28	28	26
43	43	44	48	47	48	44	41	29
N.A.								

Indicators		Massachusetts									Michigan									Minnesota								
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5
	Rank	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	17	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	36	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	8
	1993 raw data	5,195 births									10,661 births									3,532 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5
	Rank	7	7	1	4	4	4	4	5	3	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	40	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	16
	1993 raw data	524 deaths									1,326 deaths									486 deaths								
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	35	36	30	34	32	30	29	31	31	37	34	35	33	31	30	32	31	31	30	29	25	29	29	21	23	23	23
	Rank	6	6	2	5	1	1	1	4	7	36	32	33	26	15	26	27	31	31	17	7	4	8	8	2	5	6	4
	1993 raw data	238 deaths									613 deaths									225 deaths								
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	51	57	45	50	44	48	46	36	39	69	75	78	72	75	73	77	64	67	57	77	60	60	62	56	49	52	45
	Rank	9	8	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	31	27	35	23	30	24	34	25	24	17	32	13	8	18	9	7	12	6
	1993 raw data	135 deaths									439 deaths									136 deaths								
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	17	17	19	21	24	24	25	25	24	26	26	28	29	35	36	36	34	33	16	16	17	17	19	20	21	20	20
	Rank	3	4	5	6	9	8	9	10	8	21	21	24	24	31	31	30	27	24	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	4
	1993 raw data	7,361 births									6,369 births									1,861 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	281	278	284	343	382	471	493	561	586	318	349	350	349	352	363	373	381	422	164	198	171	196	210	226	196	252	339
	Rank	39	36	37	40	40	44	42	44	45	42	42	43	41	37	36	35	34	34	18	23	19	20	17	17	12	15	20
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	7	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6
	Rank	10	13	15	14	19	22	16	11	7	17	16	17	19	19	22	23	27	27	1	3	6	5	8	7	9	6	7
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	6	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	11	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	9	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	7
	Rank	1	6	14	10	11	12	14	13	13	24	22	25	21	22	24	32	25	22	5	6	4	5	5	2	1	1	10
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	17	16	23	22	21	20	20	20	20	22	22	15	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	18
	Rank	5	6	9	11	15	17	20	23	18	38	37	35	33	32	32	32	34	34	8	15	19	23	25	30	27	26	25
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	22	22	23	24	25	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	28	16	19	20	20	19	21	23	25	26
	Rank	30	27	30	34	35	36	36	32	29	44	43	41	39	35	36	41	41	41	4	12	15	13	6	10	18	27	29
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1
50	50	50	48	50	50	50	50	50
4,748 births								
13.7	12.6	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5
48	46	50	47	45	49	48	50	50
484 deaths								
47	42	42	38	47	45	41	44	41
49	45	48	40	51	50	49	50	48
241 deaths								
74	84	76	80	75	100	99	103	109
41	42	34	37	30	47	48	48	49
233 deaths								
54	50	49	53	58	57	61	59	58
51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
3,611 births								
131	135	155	183	216	253	255	274	286
15	15	15	17	19	19	17	16	15
N.A.								
12	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9
35	37	38	34	28	26	23	27	27
N.A.								
15	17	16	16	13	13	13	12	11
45	49	49	49	44	43	45	41	37
N.A.								
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	33
51	51	51	51	50	50	51	49	49
N.A.								
25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30
44	47	44	48	49	48	49	48	47
N.A.								

Missouri

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5
37	35	41	36	34	36	45	42	43
5,644 births								
10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4
32	41	41	40	41	40	50	35	36
633 deaths								
41	43	46	43	44	43	41	43	42
31	36	46	36	40	43	35	48	45
344 deaths								
68	86	78	72	83	82	90	85	97
30	45	35	23	41	40	42	43	46
346 deaths								
32	31	33	34	37	39	39	38	37
33	31	33	32	32	33	32	33	32
3,855 births								
466	480	501	513	513	533	558	541	535
46	46	46	47	45	45	45	42	41
N.A.								
8	9	10	11	11	10	9	9	10
10	16	23	29	28	26	23	27	31
N.A.								
10	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10
15	14	25	37	35	34	23	25	26
N.A.								
20	20	18	18	18	18	18	20	21
29	27	25	26	25	24	27	30	32
N.A.								
19	21	22	22	22	23	23	26	26
15	20	24	22	20	21	18	32	29
N.A.								

Montana

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0
13	16	12	15	9	17	9	16	14
682 births								
10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4
23	20	29	14	42	25	6	15	15
84 deaths								
36	40	34	29	36	28	32	39	28
32	41	30	8	36	16	27	48	16
51 deaths								
94	98	98	83	81	97	72	80	105
48	48	51	40	39	43	27	41	48
67 deaths								
22	21	22	23	22	24	23	25	27
10	9	10	9	5	8	5	10	14
499 births								
77	76	69	50	48	68	88	89	81
6	5	4	2	1	4	6	5	4
N.A.								
6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	7
5	6	2	5	3	4	6	11	15
N.A.								
10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
15	14	14	15	11	12	12	16	13
N.A.								
19	20	20	22	23	22	21	20	18
24	27	30	38	41	37	33	30	25
N.A.								
20	21	22	23	24	23	22	23	25
18	20	24	27	31	21	13	15	24
N.A.								

Nebraska

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9
8	14	12	13	14	7	9	10	12
1,360 births								
9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1
15	25	7	19	5	16	12	13	36
212 deaths								
25	30	35	33	31	32	28	26	30
4	10	33	26	15	32	15	15	30
105 deaths								
61	68	79	74	58	75	56	49	54
19	19	39	28	12	30	11	8	11
63 deaths								
22	19	20	22	23	23	24	23	23
10	7	7	7	8	6	7	7	6
768 births								
84	86	91	104	117	125	114	130	152
8	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	8
N.A.								
5	4	5	5	6	5	5	6	6
1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	7
N.A.								
6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6
1	2	4	5	2	2	1	4	4
N.A.								
18	18	18	18	16	15	14	14	13
21	23	25	26	20	17	11	9	4
N.A.								
17	17	16	17	17	17	17	19	19
9	7	3	5	3	3	2	4	3
N.A.								

Nevada

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4
31	37	27	37	33	32	29	26	31
1,657 births								
8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2	6.7	6.7
2	9	22	10	9	18	32	6	5
150 deaths								
32	30	31	41	37	36	33	30	31
23	10	14	45	39	39	33	27	31
88 deaths								
73	80	81	79	101	98	94	84	57
38	33	41	36	48	46	44	42	15
47 deaths								
31	32	32	38	41	43	44	42	45
30	35	32	36	37	37	37	36	41
1,082 births								
257	279	269	278	254	272	307	359	393
33	37	33	33	27	22	22	27	29
N.A.								
13	14	11	12	14	16	15	13	12
38	42	31	34	46	51	50	49	45
N.A.								
13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12
38	35	32	30	35	40	42	41	45
N.A.								
14	15	14	14	13	14	14	15	16
5	8	9	11	6	13	11	14	18
N.A.								
25	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26
44	47	49	42	42	36	36	32	29
N.A.								

Indicators		New Hampshire									New Jersey									New Mexico								
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3
	Rank	4	6	2	2	5	2	3	7	2	28	25	31	31	34	25	33	27	36	36	34	34	34	27	34	27	27	28
	1993 raw data	765 births									8,884 births									2,032 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4
	Rank	10	9	2	9	6	5	2	2	1	26	21	19	27	25	25	24	23	25	26	18	3	29	12	25	18	16	26
	1993 raw data	87 deaths									977 deaths									235 deaths								
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	23	25	22	25	29	23	19	11	13	29	31	33	33	27	27	25	26	26	50	39	43	42	36	35	37	33	35
	Rank	1	3	1	4	8	4	1	1	1	11	14	21	26	4	13	10	15	13	50	40	49	48	36	36	46	38	42
	1993 raw data	29 deaths									383 deaths									133 deaths								
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	63	66	74	72	65	51	53	36	36	44	43	44	48	41	41	37	40	40	102	111	90	103	101	121	94	78	90
	Rank	20	18	31	23	19	4	9	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	50	49	49	49	48	50	44	38	44
	1993 raw data	25 deaths									196 deaths									111 deaths								
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	16	16	18	17	18	17	17	15	15	21	21	23	24	26	24	26	24	25	42	43	44	44	47	47	50	51	54
	Rank	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	8	9	13	12	14	8	11	8	10	43	45	45	43	43	42	44	46	49
	1993 raw data	302 births									3,572 births									1,958 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	75	78	75	70	65	62	79	103	117	646	586	538	530	588	674	710	720	720	258	272	278	292	327	344	357	359	385
	Rank	5	6	6	5	5	2	4	6	6	50	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	34	35	34	36	35	33	33	27	27
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	11	12	11	11	11	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	6	12	11	11	10	9	9	10	10	10
	Rank	30	36	31	29	28	22	16	19	27	7	8	10	9	13	7	9	11	7	35	30	31	24	19	22	31	32	31
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	7	6	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	8	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	12
	Rank	5	2	2	5	8	7	12	13	13	11	9	10	10	11	12	14	16	13	45	44	42	41	35	34	32	30	45
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	8	6	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	16	15	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	28	27	27	27	28	29	29	27	27
	Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	8	5	6	6	7	7	14	12	45	45	45	45	47	49	48	47	46
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	17	16	16	16	19	19	20	20	22	20	20	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	20	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	25
	Rank	9	3	3	2	6	4	5	5	9	18	16	15	13	16	10	13	15	13	18	27	30	34	31	28	18	15	24
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New York

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
7.8	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7
33	36	38	40	38	37	39	38	38
21,702 births								
10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.4
30	31	39	37	39	32	34	29	26
2,371 deaths								
30	32	29	30	30	29	30	27	28
17	19	10	11	11	20	22	19	16
989 deaths								
45	47	54	59	53	61	62	56	53
3	6	9	7	9	14	15	16	10
606 deaths								
22	22	23	25	27	28	29	29	30
10	13	13	15	16	16	16	16	19
9,953 births								
632	641	693	749	838	909	963	1,029	1,061
49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
N.A.								
9	9	10	9	9	8	9	8	8
17	16	23	19	19	13	23	19	21
N.A.								
10	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	10
15	22	25	21	22	18	23	16	26
N.A.								
23	23	23	22	21	22	23	23	25
38	38	40	38	36	37	38	37	43
N.A.								
27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	29
50	50	49	50	49	48	44	44	45
N.A.								

North Carolina

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.6
43	44	43	43	43	42	44	43	44
8,739 births								
11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.5
42	41	46	49	42	43	45	43	48
1,066 deaths								
36	37	37	39	38	31	36	34	29
32	38	37	42	41	30	43	40	23
396 deaths								
70	72	67	69	69	72	72	72	76
33	22	21	17	24	21	27	29	33
352 deaths								
36	35	37	40	44	45	46	44	43
37	36	37	39	40	38	39	38	38
5,743 births								
173	187	211	240	289	338	379	405	429
21	22	24	27	32	32	36	35	36
N.A.								
13	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	11
38	37	38	38	38	47	44	42	38
N.A.								
11	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	10
24	22	25	21	22	24	23	30	26
N.A.								
21	19	19	18	18	18	19	19	20
31	26	28	26	25	24	29	28	31
N.A.								
31	21	22	23	23	23	24	25	26
25	20	24	27	25	21	28	27	29
N.A.								

North Dakota

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3
2	2	2	2	4	11	2	3	5
461 births								
8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9
2	1	9	33	6	11	18	19	19
69 deaths								
29	31	41	30	32	31	23	26	24
11	14	45	11	22	30	5	15	5
33 deaths								
54	35	63	73	45	69	60	46	51
14	1	15	27	4	20	14	7	9
24 deaths								
17	16	15	16	16	16	18	18	18
3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3
242 births								
52	53	47	49	58	63	59	64	72
2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2
N.A.								
5	4	3	2	3	3	4	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
N.A.								
6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	6
1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	4
N.A.								
16	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	15
14	15	19	20	15	20	18	14	12
N.A.								
13	14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
N.A.								

Ohio

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5
24	24	22	28	27	26	35	34	33
11,875 births								
10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.2
23	30	18	25	31	36	34	37	37
1,460 deaths								
30	29	33	31	29	29	27	24	28
17	7	21	16	8	20	13	8	16
624 deaths								
51	52	57	53	53	55	55	54	56
9	8	11	4	9	8	10	14	13
425 deaths								
29	28	29	31	34	34	36	35	35
28	27	27	28	28	29	30	29	30
7,739 births								
184	205	222	241	263	284	320	352	393
23	24	28	28	28	23	23	26	29
N.A.								
7	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
7	13	10	9	8	7	9	6	7
N.A.								
10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
15	22	20	21	22	18	14	13	13
N.A.								
19	20	19	18	18	18	17	18	19
24	27	28	26	25	24	22	26	28
N.A.								
20	20	20	22	23	23	23	24	25
18	16	15	22	25	21	18	23	24
N.A.								

Oklahoma

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7
21	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	20
3,071 births								
10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.8
32	29	22	19	12	28	37	29	33
409 deaths								
42	34	33	35	35	36	34	31	36
43	32	21	33	33	39	35	31	44
245 deaths								
79	73	69	70	88	83	87	78	86
44	25	24	20	44	41	40	38	40
201 deaths								
42	39	38	39	39	39	42	41	40
43	41	38	38	33	33	35	35	34
2,772 births								
165	184	208	238	285	318	339	340	345
19	21	23	26	30	30	27	22	21
N.A.								
11	11	12	13	13	12	11	9	10
30	30	36	38	38	39	36	27	31
N.A.								
12	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10
35	35	42	46	44	43	42	30	26
N.A.								
19	20	21	21	20	21	22	22	23
24	27	35	36	32	33	35	34	36
N.A.								
20	22	23	23	22	22	22	23	23
18	27	30	27	20	17	13	15	13
N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators		Oregon									Pennsylvania									Rhode Island								
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5
	Rank	5	3	9	9	6	3	3	4	3	24	29	27	28	30	26	32	27	31	20	20	17	15	19	17	16	18	18
	1993 raw data	2,179 births									11,828 births									895 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3
	Rank	19	15	34	12	18	16	7	9	11	34	26	34	27	34	32	30	34	29	1	15	5	8	34	12	16	13	14
	1993 raw data	298 deaths									1,375 deaths									102 deaths								
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	29	33	33	36	31	29	28	28	29	31	29	31	31	28	28	28	25	25	24	21	29	21	25	24	25	16	24
	Rank	11	26	21	35	15	20	15	21	23	21	7	14	16	5	16	15	11	11	3	1	10	1	3	5	10	2	5
	1993 raw data	174 deaths									574 deaths									44 deaths								
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	73	83	86	93	75	73	68	60	60	46	54	51	54	60	54	49	51	50	39	43	42	38	47	35	38	34	36
	Rank	38	39	44	46	30	24	23	19	19	5	10	8	5	14	7	7	11	8	1	3	2	1	7	1	4	1	2
	1993 raw data	123 deaths									379 deaths									21 deaths								
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	23	23	26	28	28	31	31	30	30	25	24	25	26	29	28	29	29	28	21	21	24	26	28	32	30	30	34
	Rank	15	16	20	21	17	21	21	19	19	19	18	19	16	21	16	16	16	16	8	9	16	16	17	23	19	19	27
	1993 raw data	1,843 births									6,303 births									572 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	234	167	171	190	210	241	280	315	346	388	383	305	296	248	337	367	480	524	301	288	282	287	344	436	542	581	562
	Rank	30	18	19	19	17	18	20	20	22	44	44	40	37	26	31	34	38	39	40	39	36	35	36	39	44	45	43
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	15	14	13	13	12	11	9	7	8
	Rank	17	16	17	19	24	13	23	32	31	7	8	10	9	8	7	9	11	21	45	42	38	38	35	32	23	11	21
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	11	11	10	9	8	7	9	10	10	11	9	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	8
	Rank	24	30	25	21	11	7	14	25	26	24	14	14	10	11	18	14	16	22	15	14	20	21	22	24	23	16	13
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	18	17	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	19	18	17	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	16	14	12	12	12	14	16	17
	Rank	21	22	13	13	12	17	11	14	12	24	23	24	13	20	20	20	23	21	21	15	9	3	4	4	11	19	21
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	23	23	24	24	24	24	23	24	23	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	23	21	21	21	23	25	26	28
	Rank	37	32	36	34	31	28	18	23	13	11	10	12	13	9	10	8	8	9	30	32	20	17	16	21	31	32	41
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

South Carolina

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3
48	48	48	50	49	47	48	48	48
5,012 births								
14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.1
69	48	48	47	50	48	47	48	45
543 deaths								
38	46	38	41	40	38	32	36	35
39	50	39	45	47	44	27	44	42
260 deaths								
71	83	88	84	70	76	68	73	73
36	39	46	41	25	34	41	31	28
190 deaths								
41	39	40	44	47	47	48	46	44
42	41	42	43	43	42	41	41	40
3,279 births								
127	148	166	182	202	256	258	302	323
14	16	18	16	16	20	18	19	19
N.A.								
10	9	10	11	11	11	11	10	11
25	16	23	29	28	32	36	32	38
N.A.								
13	12	10	9	9	10	10	11	11
38	35	25	21	22	24	23	30	37
N.A.								
25	23	22	22	22	22	24	25	24
42	38	38	38	40	37	41	44	40
N.A.								
26	25	24	23	23	25	26	26	28
49	43	36	27	25	34	36	32	41
N.A.								

South Dakota

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5
11	11	6	1	7	4	7	4	8
587 births								
9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5
19	49	28	30	28	38	34	36	40
102 deaths								
28	42	43	31	37	38	36	28	26
8	45	49	16	39	44	43	21	13
43 deaths								
66	72	73	92	78	97	71	88	83
24	22	30	45	35	43	25	44	38
45 deaths								
24	23	24	26	25	24	26	27	25
17	16	16	16	10	8	11	15	10
456 births								
97	91	70	81	88	111	112	141	201
10	8	5	6	6	8	8	9	9
N.A.								
8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	8	10	14	13	13	16	19	15
N.A.								
8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
7	9	10	10	8	5	5	4	4
N.A.								
21	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	17
31	31	30	31	30	24	22	19	21
N.A.								
16	17	18	19	20	22	23	22	20
4	7	8	8	9	17	18	11	5
N.A.								

Tennessee

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8
43	44	46	42	44	44	47	44	47
6,384 births								
11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4
37	35	43	37	40	41	39	37	39
687 deaths								
41	33	32	36	30	35	35	32	32
42	26	17	35	11	36	39	35	35
319 deaths								
67	82	86	77	76	75	81	77	84
26	36	44	34	34	30	36	36	39
296 deaths								
39	38	39	41	44	45	48	45	43
39	39	41	40	40	38	41	40	38
4,419 births								
235	258	231	206	228	300	334	297	274
31	33	29	23	21	28	25	18	14
N.A.								
15	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	11
45	42	38	34	35	43	44	42	38
N.A.								
16	14	13	11	11	13	13	13	11
49	44	42	37	35	43	45	47	37
N.A.								
27	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	24
44	44	44	44	44	44	46	46	40
N.A.								
22	22	22	23	25	26	28	30	30
30	27	24	27	35	36	44	48	47
N.A.								

Texas

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
28	25	27	26	27	24	27	25	25
22,918 births								
9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5
18	18	15	19	20	12	14	19	16
2,418 deaths								
36	36	33	35	34	33	33	31	31
32	36	21	33	30	33	33	31	31
1,275 deaths								
80	82	68	75	78	80	81	77	74
45	36	23	31	35	38	36	36	31
973 deaths								
46	44	44	45	47	48	50	51	51
47	47	45	46	43	45	44	46	47
19,817 births								
177	182	187	201	246	298	346	380	420
22	30	22	22	25	27	30	33	33
N.A.								
16	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	12
50	50	49	47	38	39	39	42	45
N.A.								
13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11
38	42	42	41	35	34	32	30	37
N.A.								
23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25
38	38	40	43	43	43	41	39	43
N.A.								
18	19	18	19	21	22	23	23	23
11	12	8	8	16	17	18	15	13
N.A.								

Utah

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9
13	12	15	14	13	12	16	10	12
2,206 births								
9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0
15	4	11	6	6	7	2	2	2
223 deaths								
35	28	34	31	32	25	30	30	33
30	5	30	16	22	6	22	27	38
168 deaths								
65	80	75	62	61	66	48	57	67
22	33	32	10	16	17	6	17	24
119 deaths								
27	26	27	28	26	26	27	26	26
23	21	22	21	14	13	15	13	12
1,400 births								
263	268	280	273	285	297	347	363	375
35	34	35	32	30	26	31	29	24
N.A.								
10	10	10	10	9	8	7	7	7
25	26	23	24	19	13	9	11	15
N.A.								
9	9	8	8	8	8	7	6	6
11	14	14	15	11	12	8	4	4
N.A.								
14	13	12	12	11	12	12	12	12
5	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3
N.A.								
15	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16
2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
N.A.								

Indicators		Vermont 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Virginia 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Washington 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2
	Rank	16	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	10	33	32	27	31	30	32	29	34	28	8	6	7	10	12	7	5	7	3
	1993 raw data	424 births									6,917 births									4,083 births								
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4
	Rank	2	24	6	1	1	2	1	11	5	39	37	31	32	33	40	38	41	32	28	21	24	19	20	8	10	7	4
	1993 raw data	50 deaths									827 deaths									504 deaths								
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children)	Rate	25	36	28	27	32	25	21	25	33	30	30	31	30	31	28	28	24	28	36	31	35	32	28	28	24	25	24
	Rank	4	36	8	6	22	6	3	11	38	17	10	14	11	15	16	15	8	16	32	14	33	24	5	16	8	11	5
	1993 raw data	38 deaths									347 deaths									268 deaths								
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens)	Rate	67	82	80	70	45	58	56	57	59	53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	58	75	69	76	67	64	63	53	63
	Rank	26	36	40	20	4	10	11	17	17	13	15	19	8	16	21	18	21	13	18	27	24	33	21	16	16	13	20
	1993 raw data	22 deaths									234 deaths									217 deaths								
Teen birth rate Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females)	Rate	19	17	16	19	19	20	21	17	17	28	26	27	28	32	32	32	31	31	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	29
	Rank	5	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	25	21	22	21	26	27	23	22	22	19	19	20	20	21	18	21	22	17
	1993 raw data	186 births									3,621 births									2,997 births								
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths)	Rate	51	52	55	54	53	49	45	49	41	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	229	243	166	172	177	199	240	289	342	373	413
	Rank	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	17	17	16	14	14	13	13	12	11	20	19	21	21	24	26	28	31	31
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts Ages 16-19	Rate	9	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	6	12	11	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	9	8	10	11	13	11	10	8	6
	Rank	17	8	6	3	3	13	16	19	7	35	30	17	14	13	13	9	11	15	17	13	23	29	38	32	31	19	7
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of teens not attending school and not working Ages 16-19	Rate	11	9	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	10	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8
	Rank	24	14	4	2	2	5	8	10	10	15	9	10	15	11	12	8	10	13	24	22	32	30	31	24	23	16	13
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	17	16	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	16	16	16	15	14	13	12	13	14
	Rank	18	15	5	3	6	7	7	4	4	8	8	9	13	15	13	11	9	4	14	15	19	13	12	7	3	6	10
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	21	22	21	22	22	21	21	21	22	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	22	22	18	21	25	26	25	24	24	25	25
	Rank	25	27	20	22	20	10	8	8	9	18	20	20	17	20	28	18	11	9	11	20	41	42	35	28	28	27	24
	1993 raw data	N.A.									N.A.									N.A.								

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

West Virginia

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2
31	32	34	21	22	26	23	27	27
1,570 births								
10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6
28	26	26	19	26	37	20	35	29
188 deaths								
29	33	30	36	33	25	31	28	31
11	26	12	35	27	6	25	21	31
190 deaths								
70	84	78	74	89	73	73	66	67
33	42	35	28	46	24	30	26	24
93 deaths								
32	31	31	31	34	33	33	33	33
33	31	31	28	28	26	24	25	24
1,341 births								
54	47	46	52	62	71	74	73	73
3	1	1	3	4	5	3	3	3
N.A.								
13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13
38	37	38	38	38	39	39	42	50
N.A.								
18	17	17	17	16	16	17	18	18
51	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51
N.A.								
31	30	29	27	27	26	26	28	29
48	47	46	45	46	44	46	48	48
N.A.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	7	8	8	9	10	13	15	19
N.A.								

Wisconsin

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
8	12	9	11	14	15	18	14	16
4,267 births								
9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9
7	12	7	10	19	15	21	11	19
551 deaths								
28	30	30	31	30	25	29	26	24
8	10	12	16	11	6	20	15	5
257 deaths								
55	59	57	64	60	67	63	60	65
15	11	11	11	14	18	16	19	23
229 deaths								
22	21	22	23	25	24	25	24	24
10	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	8
2,483 births								
235	235	214	247	265	307	343	370	413
31	29	25	29	29	29	29	30	31
N.A.								
8	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	5
10	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
N.A.								
9	7	6	5	5	4	5	5	7
11	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	10
N.A.								
16	15	15	13	12	12	13	14	14
14	8	13	6	4	4	7	9	10
N.A.								
20	19	17	18	19	21	22	23	24
18	12	7	7	6	10	13	15	19
N.A.								

Wyoming

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3
36	25	39	31	34	34	26	32	28
478 births								
12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9
45	34	17	17	26	21	15	33	19
52 deaths								
45	35	26	30	39	30	32	34	25
48	35	5	11	44	26	27	40	11
27 deaths								
100	116	64	114	88	78	106	116	87
49	50	18	50	44	37	49	50	41
33 deaths								
28	26	23	24	25	30	26	25	27
25	21	13	12	10	18	11	10	14
304 births								
69	66	84	87	104	85	87	87	100
4	4	7	8	8	6	5	4	5
N.A.								
9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8
17	16	15	14	8	13	16	19	21
N.A.								
11	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
24	30	14	15	11	18	14	16	22
N.A.								
15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13
8	8	13	13	15	7	7	4	4
N.A.								
15	15	18	20	20	20	20	20	21
2	2	8	13	9	6	5	5	7
N.A.								

USA

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
N.A.								
288,482 births								
10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4
N.A.								
33,466 deaths								
34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	30
N.A.								
15,724 deaths								
63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69
N.A.								
11,897 deaths								
31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38
N.A.								
190,535 births								
305	310	319	347	385	429	457	483	506
N.A.								
N.A.								
11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9
N.A.								
N.A.								
11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N.A.								
N.A.								
21	21	20	20	20	20	20	21	21
N.A.								
N.A.								
22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26
N.A.								
N.A.								

The 1996 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the seventh annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1988 through 1996 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1996 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1996 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1993 (the most recent available year). Similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1995 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled. In other words, the data used to generate the rankings shown here reflect the same years shown in Appendix 3.

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS
1988	46	39	41	47	31	24	8	33	51	42	44	9	23	26	28	6	15
1989	48	36	44	41	28	26	10	24	51	43	46	9	23	29	30	8	14
1990	48	32	41	44	30	27	4	22	51	43	47	11	25	29	26	6	13
1991	48	31	42	46	30	25	11	26	51	45	44	9	24	33	28	6	13
1992	47	33	43	48	35	26	8	27	51	45	46	13	25	38	24	10	9
1993	48	27	41	43	36	25	10	28	51	46	47	13	24	37	26	6	11
1994	47	24	46	43	36	27	10	26	51	44	45	11	25	35	28	5	14
1995	46	26	43	40	36	28	10	24	51	47	44	16	25	35	32	3	15
1996	47	27	41	40	33	26	12	21	51	48	43	11	24	34	28	3	15

	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC
1988	35	49	7	27	5	34	2	50	25	21	4	30	3	18	48	29	38
1989	38	49	3	27	6	34	5	50	32	21	4	35	2	16	45	31	37
1990	38	49	7	31	8	35	3	50	36	21	10	28	1	15	46	33	40
1991	39	49	7	29	8	27	5	50	32	16	10	35	3	19	47	34	40
1992	32	49	7	29	12	28	6	50	31	22	4	36	3	15	42	30	40
1993	32	49	8	29	12	30	4	50	34	19	7	40	1	15	44	33	39
1994	39	50	9	30	12	31	6	49	29	13	3	38	2	20	40	37	41
1995	37	50	4	29	11	31	8	49	33	22	5	30	1	20	38	34	42
1996	36	50	4	31	13	30	8	49	35	17	7	29	1	19	42	38	39

	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
1988	1	16	36	20	39	13	43	11	45	40	14	12	22	17	37	10	32
1989	1	18	33	20	17	13	47	22	42	40	11	12	19	15	39	7	25
1990	2	19	34	24	16	14	42	20	45	37	17	9	18	23	39	5	12
1991	1	20	37	23	15	12	43	17	41	38	14	2	18	22	36	4	21
1992	1	20	34	18	14	16	44	17	41	37	11	2	19	23	39	5	21
1993	2	23	38	14	18	16	42	21	45	35	9	3	22	20	31	5	17
1994	1	23	33	15	21	22	42	17	48	34	7	4	18	16	32	8	19
1995	2	21	27	18	19	13	45	14	48	39	7	6	17	12	41	9	23
1996	2	25	32	20	23	22	46	14	44	37	6	5	18	9	45	10	16

Definitions and Data Sources

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (deaths per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths of children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: National Center for Health Statistics. **1993/1992/1991/1990/1989 data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5 Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1989 through 1993. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Children in Working-Poor Families is the percentage of all children in a state who live in families where (1) at least one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year (full time or part time), or the family received child support from a non-custodial parent, and (2) the total family income was below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The state figures shown here represent an average of Current Population Survey data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of three persons was $11,186.
SOURCE: The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), various years.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. **1993 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1993," Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. **1992 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, Number 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (arrests per 100,000 youths) is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Because some local law enforcement agencies do not submit their data to the FBI, the reported number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime in each state was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1994, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions representing 80 percent of the U.S. population.

The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 is the average of data from 1992 through 1994. Due to changes in data collection procedures, 1993 data were unavailable for Illinois, 1994 data were unavailable for Montana, and 1993 and 1994 data were unavailable for Kansas. As a result, Illinois' 1993 figure is a two-year average of 1992 and 1994 data; Montana's figure is an average of 1992 and 1993 data; and the 1993 statistic for Kansas actually represents 1992 data.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of persons under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious ones.
SOURCES: Arrest Statistics: The Annie E. Casey Foundation and Population Reference Bureau, joint analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, 1984 through 1994. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Income of Families with Children in 1993 is the median annual income of families with "related children" under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include children related to the family by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well

as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest $100. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median, half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. Although we refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data, they actually reflect 1992 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1992 dollars.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1993 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest (best) (1) to lowest (worst) (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Children in 1994 is the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1, 1994, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred.
SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates Branch.

Percent of 2-Year-Olds Immunized in 1994 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19-35 months in 1994. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), three doses of poliovirus vaccine, and one dose of measles-mumps-rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 26,247 children with at least 250 children in each state.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, "State and National Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, April-December 1994," Vol. 44, No. 33 (August 25, 1995), pp. 613, 619-623.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below Basic Mathematics Level in 1992 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas—(1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis, statistics, and probability; and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the basic level showed some evidence of understanding the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington) did not participate in the 1992 NAEP Math Assessment.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1992 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, April 1993, Table 4.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Scoring Below Basic Reading Level in 1994 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures three global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience, reading to gain information, and reading to perform a task. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the basic level could understand uncomplicated narratives and high-interest informative texts. They identified obvious themes, located explicit information, summarized parts of text, and made judgments about characters' actions. Nine states (Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1994 NAEP Reading Assessment. Two other states (Idaho and Michigan) did not meet minimum school participation guidelines, and the District of

Columbia withdrew from the 1994 NAEP Assessment after data were collected. Therefore, scores were not reported for Idaho, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. In addition, the data for Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1994 Reading: A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1995, Table 12.

Percent Change in Per Capita Income 1990-1994. Per capita income is the mean income of every man, woman, and child in a particular state. It is calculated by dividing the total income in a state by that state's total population, including families without children and persons not living in a family. This item connotes changes in a state's economic resources between 1990 and 1994. The percentage change shown here is based on income figures that take changes due to inflation into account.
SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1993 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1993, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $14,335. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1995.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1993 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes that are less than half of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below $7,168. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from March 1991 through March 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Children Without Health Insurance in 1993 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of private or public health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1992.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the household head by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all families in the survey each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. **1993 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. **1992 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Volume 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1993 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother-headed families had a child support award in place in 1992.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect income received during 1992.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Poor Families with Children Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1993 reflects the percentage of poor families with related children under age 18 who receive benefits from programs designed to assist low-income persons and families. The means-tested assistance programs included in this measure are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Food Stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and housing or rent subsidies. These programs account for the vast majority of money spent on means-tested benefits. Since benefits often go to the household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in such a household are helped by that assistance. Please note this measure reflects only poor families with children, but many means-tested programs also provide benefits to persons and families with incomes above the poverty line.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1992.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full time or part time) and not employed (full time or part time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file

maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 through 1994.
SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this indicator, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 to 1994.
SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 provides mutually exclusive categories for five large racial/ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether or not that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, those identifying themselves as Hispanic were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category. Racial and ethnic identification was done through self-reporting. Estimates, which are as of July 1, 1992, are rounded to the nearest hundred.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1990-1992, machine-readable diskette file.

State AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as a Percent of Poverty Line in 1995 expresses the value of the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits as a percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1994 was $15,150. (To reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.) All statistics are as of January 1995.
SOURCE: Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.
SOURCE: Child Trends, Inc., 1996, *Facts at a Glance*, Washington, DC.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents of teens between ages 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics. "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1993. **Population Statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of our data come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across "all states." In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization.

4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.

6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year.

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds KIDS COUNT projects in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These projects provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alabama

Art Turner
KIDS COUNT Project Director

VOICES for Alabama's Children
P.O. Box 550189
Birmingham, AL 35255
205 939-9917
205 939-6061 FAX

Alaska

Norm Dinges
Project Director

University of Alaska—Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
907 786-7710
907 786-7743 FAX

Arizona

Carol Kamin
Executive Director

Children's Action Alliance
4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 160
Phoenix, AZ 85012
602 266-0707
602 263-8792 FAX

Arkansas

Amy Rossi
Executive Director

Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families
104 E. 7th Street, Suite 951
Little Rock, AR 72201-4531
501 371-9678
501 371-9681 FAX

California

Amy Abraham
Director of Development

Children Now
1212 Broadway, Suite 530
Oakland, CA 94612
510 763-2444
510 763-1974 FAX

Colorado

Shanna Shulman
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Colorado Children's Campaign
225 E. 16th Avenue
Suite B-300
Denver, CO 80203-1604
303 839-1580
303 839-1354 FAX

Connecticut

Michelle Doucette Cunningham
Kids 2000 Project Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services
880 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, CT 06105
860 522-7782
860 520-4234 FAX

Delaware

Mary Ann Poling
KIDS COUNT Project Director

University of Delaware
121 Townsend Hall
Newark, DE 19717-1305
302 831-4966
302 831-4987 FAX

Columbia withdrew from the 1994 NAEP Assessment after data were collected. Therefore, scores were not reported for Idaho, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. In addition, the data for Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1994 Reading: A First Look*, Revised Edition, October 1995, Table 12.

Percent Change in Per Capita Income 1990-1994. Per capita income is the mean income of every man, woman, and child in a particular state. It is calculated by dividing the total income in a state by that state's total population, including families without children and persons not living in a family. This item connotes changes in a state's economic resources between 1990 and 1994. The percentage change shown here is based on income figures that take changes due to inflation into account.
SOURCE: Data provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1993 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1993, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data, and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $14,335. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of CPS data collected from 1991 through 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1995.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (Income Below 50% of Poverty Level) in 1995 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes that are less than half of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In calendar year 1992, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below $7,168. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data collected from March 1991 through March 1995. We refer to the data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect 1992 income.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Children Without Health Insurance in 1993 is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of private or public health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect insurance status in 1992.
SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. "Own children" are never-married children under 18 who are related to the household head by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey. Questions regarding family type are collected for all families in the survey each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1993 represents an average of data from 1992 through 1994.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. **1993 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993," Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, 1995), Tables 8 and 16. **1992 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992," Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 16. **1991 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Volume 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14. **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. I, Natality, Table 1-82.

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1993 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all mother-headed families had a child support award in place in 1992.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect income received during 1992.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Poor Families with Children Receiving Means-Tested Assistance in 1993 reflects the percentage of poor families with related children under age 18 who receive benefits from programs designed to assist low-income persons and families. The means-tested assistance programs included in this measure are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Food Stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and housing or rent subsidies. These programs account for the vast majority of money spent on means-tested benefits. Since benefits often go to the household rather than to an individual child, we assume that children living in such a household are helped by that assistance. Please note this measure reflects only poor families with children, but many means-tested programs also provide benefits to persons and families with incomes above the poverty line.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1991 through 1995. We refer to data collected in March 1993 as 1993 data even though they reflect benefits received during 1992.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1991 through 1995.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full time or part time) and not employed (full time or part time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file

maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 through 1994.
SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. This measure is based on analysis of the 12 month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education.

For this indicator, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the nine months children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent three-year averages. For example, data for 1993 represent an average of data from 1992 to 1994.
SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1984-1994 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Race/Ethnicity of Children in 1992 provides mutually exclusive categories for five large racial/ethnic groups. The Census Bureau, like most federal agencies, uses two distinct questions to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. One question is used to identify an individual's race; the other, to ascertain whether or not that person is of Hispanic origin. Consequently, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (For example, a person of Puerto Rican ancestry may be both black and Hispanic.)

In order to provide mutually exclusive groupings, those identifying themselves as Hispanic were removed from each of the racial categories. In other words, the racial categories used here ("White," "Black," "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "Native American") do not include anyone who indicated that they were Hispanic. All persons who identified themselves as Hispanic were included in the "Hispanic" category. Racial and ethnic identification was done through self-reporting. Estimates, which are as of July 1, 1992, are rounded to the nearest hundred.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1990-1992, machine-readable diskette file.

State AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as a Percent of Poverty Line in 1995 expresses the value of the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits as a percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1994 was $15,150. (To reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.) All statistics are as of January 1995.
SOURCE: Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-17 (births per 1,000 females) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.
SOURCE: Child Trends, Inc., 1996, *Facts at a Glance*, Washington, DC.

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (deaths per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents of teens between ages 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.
SOURCES: Death Statistics: Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1993. **Population Statistics:** Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of our data come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodologies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across "all states." In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization.

4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.

6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad thing) for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year.

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds KIDS COUNT projects in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These projects provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alabama

Art Turner
KIDS COUNT Project Director

VOICES for Alabama's Children
P.O. Box 550189
Birmingham, AL 35255
205 939-9917
205 939-6061 FAX

Alaska

Norm Dinges
Project Director

University of Alaska—Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
907 786-7710
907 786-7743 FAX

Arizona

Carol Kamin
Executive Director

Children's Action Alliance
4001 N. 3rd Street, Suite 160
Phoenix, AZ 85012
602 266-0707
602 263-8792 FAX

Arkansas

Amy Rossi
Executive Director

Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families
103 E. 7th Street, Suite 931
Little Rock, AR 72201-4531
501 371-9678
501 371-9681 FAX

California

Amy Abraham
Director of Development

Children Now
1212 Broadway, Suite 530
Oakland, CA 94612
510 763-2444
510 763-1974 FAX

Colorado

Shanna Shulman
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Colorado Children's Campaign
225 E. 16th Avenue
Suite B-300
Denver, CO 80203-1604
303 839-1580
303 839-1354 FAX

Connecticut

Michelle Doucette Cunningham
Kids 2000 Project Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services
880 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, CT 06105
860 522-7762
860 520-4234 FAX

Delaware

Mary Ann Poling
KIDS COUNT Project Director

University of Delaware
121 Townsend Hall
Newark, DE 19717-1303
302 831-4966
302 831-4987 FAX

Washington, DC

Carolyn S. Abdullah
KIDS COUNT Project Manager

DC Children's Trust Fund
1730 K Street, NW, Suite 304
Washington, DC 20006
202 466-0983
202 331-3759 FAX

Florida

Kathy Goltry
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Florida Mental Health Institute
University of South Florida
13301 Bruce B. Downs Boulevard
Tampa, FL 33612
813 974-6405
813 974-4406 FAX

Georgia

Carol Massey
Executive Director

Georgians for Children
4001 Maple Drive, NE, Suite 114
Atlanta, GA 30305
404 365-8948
404 365-9009 FAX

Hawaii

Marcia Hartsock
KIDS COUNT Project Director

University of Hawaii
Center on the Family
2515 Campus Road
Miller Hall 105
Honolulu, HI 96822
808 956-4136
808 956-4147 FAX

Idaho

Sharon H. Hixon
Administrator

State of Idaho
Dept. of Juvenile Corrections
P.O. Box 85720
400 N. 10th Street, 2nd Floor
Boise, ID 83720-0285
208 334-5100
208 334-5120 FAX

Illinois

Ami Nagle
Program Associate

Voices for Illinois Children
208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1580
Chicago, IL 60604
312 456-0600
312 456-0088 FAX

Indiana

Judith Erickson
Director of Research Services

Indiana Youth Institute
4901 N. Meridian Street
Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46208-4046
317 924-3657
317 924-1314 FAX

Iowa

Mike Crawford
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Child & Family Policy Center
Fleming Building
218 Sixth Avenue, Suite 1201
Des Moines, IA 50309
515 280-9027
515 244-8997 FAX

Kansas

Joyce Martin
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Kansas Action for Children
715 S.W. 10th Street
P.O. Box 463
Topeka, KS 66601-0463
913 232-0550
913 232-0699 FAX

Kentucky

Debra Miller
Deputy Director

Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc.
624 Shelby Street
Frankfort, KY 40601
502 875-4865
502 875-2507 FAX

Louisiana

Judy Watts
President & CEO

Agenda for Children
P.O. Box 51847
New Orleans, LA 70151
504 586-8509
504 586-8522 FAX

Maine

Elinor Goldberg
Executive Director

Maine Children's Alliance
P.O. Box 2446
Augusta, ME 04338
207 623-1868
207 626-3502 FAX

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Maryland

Jann Jackson
Executive Director

Advocates for Children & Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, MD 21201
410 547-9200
410 547-8690 FAX

Massachusetts

Jetta Bernier
Executive Director

Massachusetts Committee for Children & Youth
14 Beacon Street, Suite 706
Boston, MA 02108
617 742-8555
617 742-7808 FAX

Michigan

Jane Zehnder-Merrell
KIDS COUNT Project Director

Michigan League for Human Services
300 N. Washington Square, Suite 401
Lansing, MI 48933
517 487-5436
517 371-4546 FAX

Minnesota

Diane Benjamin
KIDS COUNT Director

Minnesota KIDS COUNT
Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota
550 Rice Street
St. Paul, MN 55103
612 227-6121
612 227-2553 FAX

Mississippi

Alma Ellis
KIDS COUNT Project Coordinator

Mississippi Forum on Children & Families, Inc.
585 Woodland Hills Building
3000 Old Canton Road
Jackson, MS 39216
601 366-9083
601 982-8055 FAX

Missouri

Susan S. Scribner
Program Analyst

Citizens for Missouri's Children
2717 Sutton Avenue, Suite 200
St. Louis, MO 63143
314 647-2003
314 644-5437 FAX

Montana

Elizabeth Roeth-Espelin
Executive Director

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Montana Coalition
P.O. Box 876
Helena, MT 59624
406 449-8611
406 449-3703 FAX

Nebraska

Kathy Bigsby Moore
Executive Director

Voices for Children in Nebraska
7521 Main Street, Suite 103
Omaha, NE 68127
402 597-3100
402 597-2705 FAX

Nevada

Paula Ford
Executive Director

WE CAN, Inc.
3441 W. Sahara, Suite C-3
Las Vegas, NV 89109
702 368-1533
702 368-1540 FAX

New Hampshire

Mary Ann Barton
KIDS COUNT Director

The New Hampshire Alliance for Children & Youth
125 Airport Road
Concord, NH 03301
603 225-0900
603 225-4346 FAX

New Jersey

Eloisa Hernandez
KIDS COUNT Director

Association for Children of New Jersey
35 Halsey Street
Newark, NJ 07102
201 643-3876
201 643-9153 FAX

New Mexico

Alice Otero
KIDS COUNT Director

New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families
P.O. Box 26666
Albuquerque, NM 87125-6666
505 841-1710
505 841-1702 FAX

New York

Glenn Read
Executive Director

Association of New York State Youth Bureaus
1500 Central Avenue
Albany, NY 12205
518 464-9667
518 464-9563 FAX

North Carolina

Julie Rehder
Program Manager

North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute
1318 Dale Street, Suite 110
Raleigh, NC 27605-1275
919 834-6623
919 829-7299 FAX

North Dakota

Ann Lochner
Director

North Dakota KIDS COUNT/ University of North Dakota
Gillette Hall, Room 5
P.O. Box 7090
Grand Forks, ND 58202-7090
701 777-4086
701 777-4257 FAX

Ohio

Mark Real
Director

Children's Defense Fund—Ohio
52 E. Lynn Street, Suite 400
Columbus, OH 43215
614 221-2244
614 221-2247 FAX

Oklahoma

Marlo Nash
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
420 N.W. 13th Street, Suite 101
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405 236-5437
405 236-5439 FAX

Oregon

Gary Dombroff
Executive Director

Children First for Oregon
921 S.W. Morrison, Suite 418
Portland, OR 97205
503 294-1456
503 294-1806 FAX

Pennsylvania

Frederick K. Richmond
Director of Operations and Research

Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children
931 N. Front Street
Suite 101
Harrisburg, PA 17102-3433
717 236-5680
717 236-7745 FAX

Rhode Island

Elizabeth Burke Bryant
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

The Rhode Island Foundation
70 Elm Street
Providence, RI 02903
401 274-4564
401 331-8085 FAX

South Carolina

Baron Holmes
Project Director

South Carolina Budget & Control Board
P.O. Box 12444
Columbia, SC 29211
803 734-2291
803 734-1276 FAX

South Dakota

Terry Haven
Data Coordinator

University of South Dakota KIDS COUNT Project
414 E. Clark Street
Vermillion, SD 57069
605 677-5287
605 677-5427 FAX

Tennessee

Denise Dunbar
KIDS COUNT Director

Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth
Gateway Plaza, 1st Floor
710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, TN 37243-0880
615 741-2633
615 741-5956 FAX

Texas

Patrick Bresette
Associate Director for Children's Initiatives

Center for Public Policy Priorities of the Benedictine Health Resource Center
900 Lydia Street
Austin, TX 78702
512 320-0222
512 320-0227 FAX

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Utah
Utah Children
747 E. South Temple Street
Suite 150
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
801 364-1182
801 364-1186 FAX

Vermont
Vermont Children's Forum
P.O. Box 261
Carlen Finn
Montpelier, VT 05601
KIDS COUNT Coordinator
802 229-6377
802 229-4929 FAX

Virginia
Action Alliance for Virginia's Children & Youth
Susan Gholston
422 E. Franklin Street
Project Director
Richmond, VA 23219
804 649-0184
804 649-0161 FAX

Washington
Human Services Policy Center
Institute for Public Policy & Mgt.
Rick Brandon
Graduate School of Public Affairs
Executive Director
University of Washington
324 Parrington, Box 353060
Seattle, WA 98195-3060
206 543-0190
206 543-1096 FAX

West Virginia
West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund
Margie Hale
Atlas Building
Executive Director
1031 Quarrier Street, Suite 313
Charleston, WV 25301
304 345-2101
304 345-2102 FAX

Wisconsin
Wisconsin Council on Children & Families
Anne Arnesen
16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 420
Director
Madison, WI 53703
608 284-0580
608 284-0583 FAX

Wyoming
Wyoming PARENT, Inc.
1050 N. Third Street, Suite L
Zeta Walling
Laramie, WY 82070
Project Director
307 745-0990
307 745-0990 FAX

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

American Academy of Pediatrics

American Association of School Administrators

American Baptist Churches

American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists

American Federation of Teachers

American Medical Association

American Public Health Association

American Public Welfare Administration

American School Health Association

American Speech-Language Hearing Association

American Youth Policy Forum

ASSA

Association of American Medical Colleges

Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.

Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs

Association of State & Territorial Health Officials

Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America

Black Professional Men, Inc.

Boys & Girls Clubs of America

Business Roundtable

Catholic Charities, USA

Center for Law & Social Policy

Center on Budget & Policy Priorities

Child Welfare League of America

Coalition of Community Foundations for Youth

Council of Chief State School Officers

Council of Governors Policy Advisors

Council of the Great City Schools

Education Commission of the States

Families & Work Institute

Family Impact Seminar

Family Resource Coalition

Food Research & Action Center

Girl Scouts of the USA

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition

Institute for Educational Leadership

Joint Center for Political & Economic Studies

Kiwanis International

March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation

Mental Health Law Project

National Alliance of Business

National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations

National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions, Inc.

National Association of Community Health Centers

National Association of Counties

National Association of Homes & Services for Children

National Association of Partners in Education

National Association of School Nurses

National Association of Social Workers

National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors

National Association of State Boards of Education

National Association of State Budget Officers

National Association of State Universities & Land Grant Colleges

National Association of WIC Directors

National Black Child Development Institute

National Center on Education & the Economy

National Center on Fathering

National Center on Fathers & Families

National Coalition of 100 Black Women

National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality

National Congress of Parents & Teachers

National Council of Churches

National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges

National Council of LaRaza

National Crime Prevention Council

National Education Association

National Elementary School Association

National Fatherhood Initiative

National Institute for Responsible Fatherhood

National League of Cities

National Mental Health Association

National Perinatal Association

National School Boards Association

National Youth Employment Coalition

Parent Action

Physicians for Social Responsibility

Society of Pediatric Nurses

The State Legislative Leaders Foundation

The United Methodist Church/ The General Board of Church and Society

United Church of Christ

United Way of America/ Mobilization for Children

US Bureau of the Census

US Chamber of Commerce

US Conference of Mayors

USDA/4-H Extension Service

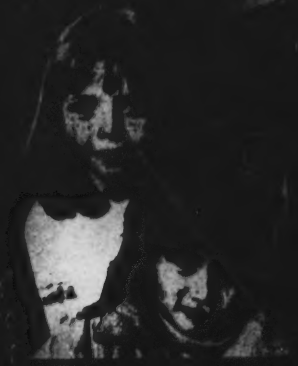
Women in Community Service

YMCA of the USA

Youth United Ministries

YWCA of the USA

Zero to Three



kids count

The Annie E. Casey Foundation